The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899. NO. 51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	l	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days	D'ly.	D'ly,	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York	2.13	2.23	*5,53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.40, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 3[illegible]	8 0[illegible]	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 3[illegible]	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 10, "Self Mastery"—Text, I Cor. ix, 24-27.

"Every man that striveth for mastery is temperate in all things."

Even prizefighters when in training are kept under rigid rules as to food, drink, exercise and sleep. All athletes know that temperateness and regularity are essential to strength.

No less is true in the Christian life. The body has the greatest influence on the spirit life. No man can be gluttonous, slovenly, lascivious, drunken and still be pure in heart and mind. One may be diseased in body, weak and physically wrecked, and yet triumphant in soul. The man is a spirit in a material body. The important question is, Which is master? If the bodily appetites and passions rule, then the man is slave to worse than beastly powers. He grows earthly, sensual, devilish. If the spirit rules, then the body in obeying the higher reason comes to its highest freedom and ease and efficiency. Every appetite of body is recognized as right in its place and as indicating a need to be satisfied at the proper time and in the proper way. But all are to be kept in bounds and all powers of body are to be used to serve the highest interests of the soul. Pleasure will come in the gratification of each appetite, but no power of body is to be used just for the purpose of feeling the pleasure in its exercise and with no higher end in view. Sleep is for rest and must have its time and limits. It is not to be indulged at all times nor as a gratification of the feeling of indolence.

The spirit is to be master and to make all powers work for its perfect development. Patience, endurance, self repression, self urging, watchfulness, prudence, courage, will all be needed.

Right Rev. Frederick Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, says: "I am a total abstainer because I believe that this is the most effective mode of bringing about sobriety in the community in general. I believe I can do more as a total abstainer in that direction than I could if I were to be ever so carefully moderate in consuming alcoholic drinks."

In the United States there are 232,000 saloons, which cost their supporters $1,000,000 annually. Is the benefit derived from them worth what it costs?

Every one must and does settle the question of what shall be his practice in regard to alcoholic drinks. Shall he use them or abstain? To let them alone is safe. Health does not require their use. Their continued use may injure health, and in case of many diseases the chances are much lessened for recovery when the patient has used alcoholic drinks.

The saloon is a popular institution for various reasons. Some people want the liquors sold there. Others want the companionship and the pleasant surroundings. Multitudes of young men in the cities have cheerless lodgings, and find the warmth, luxurious furnishings, music and company which they crave after the work of the day better supplied by the saloons than any other place. They are too poor in many cases to join a club. Libraries and reading rooms are few, and have no facilities for social life. The saloon meets a felt need of many who have no desire for vice, but seek congenial society. With no special prejudice against alcoholic liquors and with no special taste for them, they are drawn to the saloon by its social attractions and drink because it is the custom and is the way in which the accommodations are paid for.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 19—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Self mastery.—I Cor. ix, 24-27.

Paul here illustrates the Christian life by a foot race and a boxing contest. In order to win the race at the Isthmian games one had to carefully train himself for the contest, and this necessitated many self denials, "temperance in all things." To win the boxing contest one must not only feign heavy blows, but actually strike them. There must be no fighting "as one who beateth the air," but as one who "strikes under the eyes." This is the negative and positive side of the Christian life. We must deny ourselves, but that is not all. We must be in active operation against evil within and without us. There are things we must not do and things that we must do. The successful contestant in either of these contests had first to master himself before he mastered others. To do so he had to deny himself of many things in training and had also to learn to do certain things efficiently. The Christian who will master the duties of the Christian life and win the eternal crown of reward must be governed by these same principles. He must first of all master himself. He must be willing to deny himself of everything that will weaken his power over himself or will threaten to rule him if he does not rule or destroy it.

Christianity teaches self mastery. It praises and eulogizes the man who is able to control himself. It points out the absolute necessity of self control if we are to win the race and the battle of the Christian life. Nor does it ignore or try to conceal the fact that self mastery demands self denial, temperance in all things. It emphasizes this fact and illustrates it. Paul here declares that he keeps his body under—that he brings his physical desires under—perfect control; that he bruises it, leads it about as a slave and smites it under the eyes. This language is of course only figurative. Self torture never produces self mastery. It weakens the body rather than strengthens it. Constant self denying labor for others is undoubtedly the idea in the mind of the apostle. Thus he kept his body under and made it conduce to his growth in power and in grace.

Self mastery is a Christian grace much needed today. It is needed not only in reference to sobriety, but in all things, in drinking, in eating, in thinking, in speaking, in actions of all kinds. Many Christians practice sobriety, temperance in drink, but are very intemperate in speech, in desires, in habits of other descriptions. We must be temperate in all things if we would win the prize of eternal life. We must do but one thing, and whatever in our lives does not assist us in this one thing must be controlled or destroyed. If contestants for worldly prizes are so ready and willing to deny themselves for prizes which soon fade away and are forgotten, how much more ready should we be to do the same for an eternal crown!

Bible Readings.—Prov. xv, 1; xvi, 32; xix, 11; xx, 1; xxiii, 1-3, 29-32; Isa. v, 11, 12; xxviii, 1-7; I Cor. vi, 9, 10; Gal. v, 19-26; Eph. v, 18; Titus i, 7-9; ii, 1-12; I Pet. iv, 1-5; II Pet. i, 6-9.

WASHINGTON.

Four-Day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The almost unparalleled success of the tour last year has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to offer the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg, and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania another opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, and has therefore arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, March 27.

Train will leave Renovo at 6.40 A. M., Williamsport 8.30 A. M., Scranton 7.48 A. M., Wilkesbarre 8.45 A. M., Sunbury 10.50 A. M, Mt. Carmel 7.30 A. M., Altoona 7.15 A. M., Lancaster 10.35 A. M., Harrisburg 12.35 P. M., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Returning special train will leave Washington at 3.30 P. M., Thursday, March 30. Passengers from west of Williamsport, and from Dewart, Selinsgrove, Lykens, Dillsburg, Lebanon and points on the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 1, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon March 30, $12.90 from Williamsport, $13.60 from Wilkesbarre, $11.70 from Sunbury, $14.00 from Altoona, $10.10 from Lancaster, $10.10 from Harrisburg, and proportionate rates from other stations, including stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad north of Chambersburg. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

For itineraries, rates, tickets and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; Tourist Agent, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

3-1-4t

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

CALVIN.

Shaffer & Hoover have purchased a new delivery wagon.

Sowing garden and flower seeds is in order these March days.

Oliver Brown and sons visited at 'Spuire L. W. Pheasant's on Sunday.

Rev. Grant Sleep attended preaching service in the M. E. church last Sunday.

Mrs. John Bowman is attending the M. E. conference in Harrisburg this week.

Mr. Corbin has been having a serious time with rheumatism but is slowly improving.

C. B. Robison was in Orbisonia over Sunday enjoying the company of his best girl.

Miss Jennie Wright visited her nephew and niece at Cherry Grove a couple days last week.

Rumor has it that J. M. Prough, of Hill valley, will move his family to Adam Dell's house on Water street.

George Rabenstein, who has been living on J. C. Shaffer's farm, will move to Springfield about the first of April.

Harry Householder, of Marklesburg, is moving his family and household effects to L. W. Pheasant's house here.

Calvin cornet band boys have secured the tutorship of Bruce Hyssong, of Cassville, who is drilling them two nights a week.

W. M. Roland and his friend Frank Rhykert, of Altoona, visited friends in and around here a few days the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Mahala Prough, widow of the late Christian Prough, was granted a pension of $8 per month last week with back pay amounting to seventy dollars.

There is a good bit of talk of having the farmers' Telephone company extend their line through this valley to Huntingdon via Hawn's Bridge and McConnellstown. We are inclined to believe that sufficient stock can be secured to build the line snd quite a number of private 'phones taken.

TROUGH CREEK.

Three public sales in as many days following each other is something unusual in our valley.

Mrs. Brown's and Amon Bumgardner's funerals followed as close as they could for Rev. Andujar to officiate at both.

There has been much complaining of the muddy roads, but it is admitted that our road has been three times as bad other years.

A fall of thirty-four degrees in the temperature from Sunday till Monday would argue that March may yet prove as fickle as February.

A. D. Swope, of Colfax, has secured a position as assistant bookkeeper and clerk in a business stand in Braddock. He reports that he likes the work.

Rev. Andujar preached his last sermon for this conference year at Pine Grove on Sunday afternoon from 2 Corinthians 3rd chapter and 18th verse. His sermon was preceded by one of the best fitted prayers that I have ever heard and the sermon was far ahead of anything we have had here for a number of years. We thought it was unfortunate for the reverend to be sent here at the time he was, he being of Spanish birth, but every question has at least two sides. His manly conduct, his Christian deportment and his ability has endeared him more to the people than possibly would have been at any other time. While we all feel that he deserves much more for his services than a junior preacher is paid on this charge, we would be glad to have him back to serve us another year.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

LATTA GROVE.

Harry Parker, of Altoona, was among the recent visitors to this section.

The stave mill is in full blast, and Lynn's shingle mill is doing a good business.

Mrs. G. W. Taylor and son, William, started a few days ago on a visit to friends in the west.

Thirteen rats were recently caught in Isaac Dell's trap at one time. It was an unlucky number—for the rats.

Ora Quarry and Jack Dell on a recent hunting expedition caught a 13-pound 'possum and two pole cats.

Lloyd Dell is the possessor of a "creepy" hen which has laid an egg each day for more than four months. He prizes her highly.

Bruce Smith, who is employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburg division, spent a few days recently with his mother at this place. He has not been in good health.

Miss Clara Dell, who has been living in Huntingdon for the past few months, was a visitor to the parental home during the past week. She expects to go to Harrisburg in a few days where she has secured a position.

—I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—JOSH. EDGAR, Germantown, Cal. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Bread Was to Blame.

Frederick Locker-Lampson in *My Confidences* of an old sea captain who, when he had retired from active service, lived alone under the faithful care of an old servant named John. The captain was very methodical, and John provided him every morning with a penny roll for breakfast. What he ate one day was, as to kind and quantity, what he wished to eat the next.

One morning the breakfast bell rang, and when John appeared his master groaned and said, in an agitated voice: "John, I'm very ill, go for Dr. Dobson. This is probably the beginning of my last illness."

"O no, sir," said John. "I hope not. What is it sir? What does it feel like?"

"I've entirely lost my appetite," said the captain. "It never happened before. I can't get through my penny roll."

"Bless you, sir, is that ail?" cried John, relieved. "Why, when the baker came this morning all the penny rolls were gone, sir, so I gave you a tuppenny one!"

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

How They May Commingle.

The weeping of the old men who remember the glory of former days and the shouting of the young men who behold the glory of the present and future make a singular medley of sad and happy experiences and memories and realizations and hopes. Yet they may all commingle in gracious and glorious victory in the present.—Rev. E. D. Pepper.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Makes Us Almost Believe.

Some professed Christians make such a beautiful show window of their deeds in keeping a few commandments as to make us almost believe it a display of the filling out of the whole law.—Lutheran.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

MILITIA FIRE ON IMMUNES.

Georgia State Troops Called Out to Suppress Colored Soldiers on a Rampage From Macon to Atlanta.

POURED FUSILLADES AT EACH TOWN.

Awed by Armed Men and Punished With Cracke Heads They Became as Docile as Lambs.

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special).—The Tenth Immunes, under Colonel Jones, who were mustered out at Macon Wednesday began to show their ill temper as soon as the train bearing the negroes home began to move out of Macon. Producing revolvers and other arms, which they in some way managed to keep with them, they began firing from the windows. Bullets flew in every direction as the train sped on, and passers-by were compelled to seek safety. Luckily only one person was shot in Macon, William Goodyear, a sixteen-year-old white boy. As the train passed the various stations on the road the rioting was renewed, shots being fired from the train at the people standing on the platforms to see the train go by.

At Griffin, where the first section of the train stopped at about 2.30 in the afternoon, occurred the most serious trouble of the day.

The regiment came over the Central of Georgia Railroad in three sections. When the train stopped at Griffin the negroes, who had by this time become intoxicated, began firing their pistols and yelling like Indians. Over 200 shots were fired, and the police were powerless to resist. The city was at the mercy of the negroes, who kept up a fusilade of shots until the train carried them beyond the city limits.

The news of the outrageous conduct spread rapidly over Griffin, and it was determined that the next section of the regiment should be held in check. Mayor Davis telephoned Governor Candler asking him to order out the Griffin Rifles. The Governor sent him word that he would consult the authorities and instruct him in a few minutes. Mayor Davis then ordered out the company on his own responsibility, as there was no time to lose. The Rifles were given five rounds of ammunition, and, under command of Lieutenant David, marched to the station.

In addition to the militia the Mayor and Sheriff deputized nearly 100 citizens to assist the officers in preserving peace and protecting the city. About 5.15 p. m. the second section came in sight, and above the roar of the train could be heard the rattle of firearms which were being discharged indiscriminately. When this train came to a standstill the negroes saw 200 heavily armed men who commanded them to keep quiet.

The negroes were awed, and with a few exceptions were as docile as lambs. To those who proved fractions cracked heads were administered.

When the train pulled out from the station and the negroes thought they were out of reach of the citizens, they began firing at houses. At the first shot a volley was poured into the train by the citizens and militia. George Agee, a trainman, was fatally shot in the abdomen and one negro slightly wounded. There was no trouble in Atlanta, as the police prepared for them.

VOLUNTEERS TO QUIT CUBA.

The Regular Troops Now on the Island Considered a Sufficient Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Orders were issued at the War Department on Wednesday for the Twelfth New York Infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York City, where it will be mustered out. This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all the volunteers troops stationed in Cuba, and the Administration believes that the time has come when it can safely reduce its military forces in Cuba. The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops in Cuba.

The homeward movement will have to be gradual because of the limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the War Department. The various regiments will be brought home, however, as rapidly as the available troopships can make the trips between the island and various ports in the United States selected for their disembarkation. There are now about 25,000 volunteers in Cuba, and their withdrawal will leave about 15,000 regular troops there for the enforcement of the policy of the Administration for the establishment of a stable government on the island.

NOTED SWINDLER DEAD.

Austin Bidwell One of the Gang Who Swindled the Bank of England.

BUTTE, Mont. (Special).—Austin Bidwell, of Chicago, who, with his brother George, swindled the Bank of England out of $5,000,000 on worthless securities, died here a few days ago of grip. Bidwell and his brother came here about two weeks ago to engage in mining.

The first swindle of the Bank of England was worked in 1873 by the Bidwells and two other confederates. After getting $5,000,000 they concluded that the game was easy, and decided to get ten times that amount and then compromise with the bank. They failed and were captured. Austin was caught in Cuba and George in France. Both got life sentences, but after twenty years they were released. The Bidwells returned to Chicago, where they were both born, and Austin wrote a book of his experiences.

MAJOR WILSON CONVICTED.

Third Immune Officer Found Guilty of Forgery and Other Offenses.

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—Major Edward Wilson, of the Third Immune Regiment, tried by court-martial on charges of forgery, falsifying records, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of pay and allowance, and confinement for one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

General Wood, Military Governor, taking into consideration Wilson's previous good character, considers that clemency may be shown him, and directs that the sentence be remitted so far as confinement at hard labor is concerned.

Confesses Crime and Kills Himself.

Sheriff Porter has received notice that Peter Cevalia, who was arrested recently at Newport, Ark., for the murder of Frank Hahn in Lansing, Mich., seventeen years years ago, has committed suicide after having confessed his crime.

GEORGE DEWEY IN HIS ADMIRAL'S UNIFORM.

WOMAN HANGED IN CANADA.

Mrs. Poirier and Samuel Parslow Executed at Ste. Scholastique, Que., for the Murder of Her Husband.

PISTOLS FIRED TO COWER THE MOB.

Over 800 Men Saw the Hanging, While 2000 More Tried to Batter Down the Gates.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, Quebec (Special).—Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow were hanged here Friday.

Life was declared extinct in eight minutes after the drop fell, the necks of both having been broken.

Mrs. Poirier, who said farewell to her relatives the night before the execution, was firm and collected throughout. She took part in the mass said at 5 o'clock on the morning of her death and on the scaffold shook hands with the hangman without a tremor of fear.

The crowd inside the jail jeered at her, but even then her nerve did not desert her, and, at the suggestion of the executioner, she turned and faced the jeerers and stood erect and prayed to the last. Parslow exhibited much less courage and was more dead than alive when the drop fell.

The condemned were taken to the scaffold separately and were prevented from seeing each other by a screen placed between them.

Eight hundred men who had remained up all night witnessed the execution. Outside the jail there were two thousand more who with a beam tried to batter down the gate of the jail yard and could be made to desist only by the provincial police firing their revolvers into the air.

The behavior of the crowd inside was such that one of the priests, Rev. Father Meloche, had to reprove them from the scaffold.

This is the third time in the history of Canada that a woman has died on the gallows.

The man and the woman were convicted of the murder of Isidore Poirier, the St. Canute carpenter and builder, which was committed on the afternoon of Sunday, November 21, 1897. The crime was contemplated months before by the guilty pair, who found him in the way.

Wife Sees Husband Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special). — Johnson Franklin was hanged in the jail yard at Glasgow, Ky., a few days ago, for murdering his aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Bowles, last September. The wife witnessed her husband's execution from a hill overlooking the jail yard. Franklin smiled as the cap was adjusted.

Louis Roesel Executed.

ELIZABETH, N. J. (Special).—Louis Roesel, the murderer of Farmer James Pitts, of Summit, was hanged here in the Union County Jail Friday. He walked to the scaffold without a sign of fear. His neck was broken.

BRYAN REFUSED TO KISS HER.

"I Am Not Hobson," Said He to the Young Woman Who Requested the Salute.

BRENHAM, Tex. (Special).—William J. Bryan, a few days ago, passed through here on the way to Houston, where he delivered an address. At the station here he shook hands with a big crowd. Miss Ruby Gardner, of this city, was not content merely to shake hands with him.

"Mr. Bryan," she timidly said, "will you kiss me?"

He seemed surprised for a moment, but quickly recovered himself and answered: "My dear young woman, I am not Hobson."

The young woman blushed deeply at the rebuff.

HEALTH OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Reported That He is Breaking Down Under the Strain at Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—When his attention was called to the statement coming from Vancouver to the effect that Admiral Dewey is breaking down and cannot last a month longer, Secretary Long said that he had no information whatever on this point. The stories of the Admiral's ill-health have been in circulation with more or less persistency for the last four months. They are all traceable to private reports, and though officers of the navy who have returned recently from Manila state that Dewey's health, so far as it could be gauged from his appearance, appears to be about the same as it has been for the last year, they agree that the private reports probably have a fair basis of fact.

It is not denied by these officers that the Admiral has aged in his appearance, notably within the last year. His hair is undoubtedly whiter and his figure shows signs of that weakness which might be expected to come with advancing years. Dewey will be sixty-two years old next December, and for many years has not been a strong man physically. Meantime he has had imposed upon him the most severe and exacting duties, so that it is but natural that his frail physique should show the effect of the tremendous strain.

OUR SOLDIERS PARADE IN MALTA.

Inspected by the Governor and They Created a Splendid Impression.

VALETTA, Island of Malta (Special).—The United States transport Sheridan, from New York for Manila, arrived here a few days ago. By permission of the Governor of Malta, General Sir Francis Grenfell, the American troops consisting of two thousand men, landed, and the Governor attended by his staff, inspected them on the Florian Parade Ground. Subsequently the Americans marched past, and created a splendid impression.

Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, and Major-General Lord Congleton, commanding the infantry brigade, with their staffs, were present. There was also a large attendance of naval and military men, and an immense concourse of spectators.

UTAH WITH ONE SENATOR.

Legislature Adjourns Sine Die Without Electing Cannon's Successor.

SALT LAKE, Utah (Special).—The Utah Legislature, having been in session the full time allowed by law, adjourned sine die, at midnight Thursday night, without electing a United States Senator.

The termination of the Senatorial contest without an election was due primarily due to the fight made by McCune against the re-election of F. J. Cannon.

The McCune supporters claim that they scored a partial victory by the defeat of Frank J. Cannon, and McCune's friends have nominated him in advance for the Senatorship two years hence.

WANT TO CHANGE THE FLAG.

Citizens of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, Ask That the Town Be Ceded to Canada.

SEATTLE, Wash, (Special).—The citizens of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, are said by late arrivals from the North to be drawing up a petition asking the Joint High Commission to cede the town to Canada. They desire to be the centre for the Canadian travel to the interior of Alaska, and they think that a change of flags would help their business.

The only excuse they offer for such a desire to get from under the American flag is that the principles and laws for which that flag stands are not in effect in Alaska. They say that the Territory has been abused and neglected, and that the present laws are unfit to live under.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Dr. Samuel G. Dorr was appointed Postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland has been appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to succeed the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage. Dr. Sunderland has already served the church forty-five years before he resigned last June, when Dr. Talmage took charge, and has since been the pastor emeritus.

The place of Librarian of Congress has again been offered to ex-Representative S. J. Barrows, of Massachusetts, whose nomination failed of confirmation by the Senate, as a recess appointment. Mr. Barrows presented a letter to the President declining the honor.

The War Department gave out this statement a few days ago: "So many sensational publications have been made concerning the alleged disturbed affairs in Santiago that the Secretary of War cabled to General Wood to ascertain the facts. General Wood has replied that there is absolutely no ground whatsoever for apprehension or anxiety as reported."

Minister Sampson, at Quito, has reported to the State Department that in the battle which ended the revolution in Ecuador 600 were killed and several hundred mortally wounded, and also 400 prisoners taken.

The President has pardoned Professor Leroy Barrier, convicted in Minnesota in March, 1898, and sentenced to two years in prison and to pay a fine of $500 for sending obscene literature through the mails. The President also has pardoned Leon T. Lewis, convicted in Baltimore in 1895 of beating and wounding seamen employed on his oyster boat.

President McKinley appointed Frederick H. Wines assistant director of the census, and S. Davies Warfield postmaster of Baltimore.

The greater part of the last executive session of the Senate was spent in considering the nomination of Samuel J. Barrows, of Massachusetts, as librarian of Congress. No vote was taken and the nomination failed of confirmation.

Domestic.

Thomas Officer, of the banking firm of Officer & Pussey, of Council Bluffs, a few days ago lost a roll of bills containing $5000 on the streets of Omaha, Neb. The money slipped through a hole in his pocket, and no trace of it has been found.

The War Department has informed the army officials at San Francisco, Cal., that four batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery will be stationed at Honolulu. It is understood that the Second Volunteer Engineers will be recalled, leaving the artillery as the sole garrison for the Hawaiian Islands.

Frank N. Sheldon, whose second trial is now pending before Justice Dunwell in the Supreme Court at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, in the town of Brutus, northern part of Cayuga County, on the morning of April 30, 1896, committed suicide a few days ago in his cell in the County Jail.

Citizens of Tacoma, Wash., indignant on account of many recent robberies, held a public meeting a few days ago and decided to form a vigilance committee. The Police Department was denounced as incompetent and a citizen's patrol was organized. It was decided that all suspicious characters must be compelled to leave the city.

Richard W. Rundle, thirty-three years old, a member of the firm of Rundle & Mount, ship painters, of New York City, committed suicide in the Hotel Worthy at Springfield, Mass., a few days ago by drinking carbolic acid. His wife was with him.

An attempt was made a few days ago by outlaws to loot the little town of Noel, McDonald County, Mo. After a battle with citizens the bandits were put to flight, their leader being killed and one of their number captured.

Way passenger train No. 31 on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided with the rear of a West-bound freight train at Allegripus, Penn., a few days ago. Engineer John W. Tarr and Fireman George W. Kern of the passenger train were instantly killed.

Welcome A. Botkin, husband of Mrs. Cordelia A. Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John H. Dunning, of Dover, Del., through the agency of poisoned candy, sent through the mails, has applied at San Francisco, Cal., for a divorce on the ground that his wife had been convicted of a felony.

St, Mary's Academy, Norfolk, Va., has been closed for thirty days on account of the development of smallpox among the Xavieran brothers, who teach there. The boys of the school have all been vaccinated.

Reports from Big Springs, Colorado City, Pecos and other places in western Texas announce destructive prairie fires of incendiary origin in Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Scurry, Borden and other counties in an important grazing region. In Looney's pasture nearly 30,000 acres of grass and fodder was entirely wiped out.

Nearly $400,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at West Point, Miss., a few days ago. The Mary Holmes College, an industrial school for colored girls, was burned, and the cotton press, shed, etc., together with a large amount of cotton was destroyed. R. C. McDaniel, a prominent cotton dealer, in attempting to obtain some papers from his office, was burned to death. The presses and cotton were insured.

Rudolph Paulson shot and killed his brother, Andrew, at their home in South Chicago, a few days ago. Both were single men and they lived together in a shanty on the lakeshore, being fishermen.

Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, mother of former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, died at Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago, after an illness of several weeks. She was ninety years old.

Attorney-General Monnett, at Columbus, Ohio, has entered suit against the American Sugar Refinery Company to recover $56,000 for alleged violation of a statute.

Marion J. Diffenderfer was struck by the news express at Dillerville, Penn., a few days ago and died a few hours later. Among the papers found in his pocket was a message written by General Stonewall Jackson. It was directed to Diffenderfer's grandfather, who was an officer in the Confederate army.

Hilda Peterson, who killed her three-year-old daughter Annie in March, 1898, was discharged from custody by Justice Gaynor in the Brooklyn Supreme Court a few days ago. She was tried for murder in the first degree last year and acquitted on the ground that she was insane. She was transferred to the asylum at Matteawan.

Foreign.

Severe fighting has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Arab tribesmen near Shalil, in the Province of Yemen, Arabia, where an insurrection has been in progress for ten months. The Turks lost 160 men and the Arabs 300.

E. T. Hooley, the bankrupt millionaire promoter in London, has been seized with mental derangement in consequence of the prosecution instituted against him. It is hoped that the attack is only temporary.

GREAT REBELLION IN CHINA.

Many Cities and Villages Captured From the Imperial Troops.

TACOMA, Wash. (Special).—Chinese mail advices received a few days ago contain the startling news that thousands of rebels in the Central Chinese Provinces of Honan, Anhui, Kiangsu, Hunan and Hupeh have combined their forces, and are wresting an immense territory from the authority of the Imperial Government. The four walled cities of Hungychai, Paiyicha, Kuyang and Mengcheng, together with seventy-five walled villages, have been captured by the rebels.

They are besieging Shuchou, and are surrounding Kanchou. Late in January a series of battles took place about Kuyang, in which 4700 are known to have been slain. Hundreds of Chinese soldiers were killed, while the rebels were literally mowed down by quick-fire guns and magazine rifles, with which several regiments of imperial troops were armed. The latter succeeded in re-capturing Hungychai, and might have followed up their success by other victories had not several other regiments of raw troops become panic-stricken and ran away.

The Governors of the affected provinces are hurrying forward all the troops at their command. Little is accomplished, however, because the various generals refuse to combine their forces, each wanting another to make the first forward movement against the enemy. The rebels are now too strong to be attacked by any one general singly.

HERSCHELL'S BODY TAKEN HOME.

Placed on Board the British Cruiser Talbot, Which Sailed For England.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The body of Lord Herschell was brought here from Washington Tuesday morning and taken aboard the British cruiser Talbot, which will convey it to England.

The train that brought Lord Herschell's body here arrived in Jersey City, where it was met by Commodore Philip, Lieutenant-Commander Kelley, fifty marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard under Lieutenant Lane and twenty-five marines from the Talbot under Lieutenant Russell.

Hats were removed as the body was taken from the train. A British flag was draped over the casket and then ten British marines took the coffin on their shoulders and followed by their comrades, Commodore Philip, Lieutenant-Commander Kelley and the party that came on from Washington, marched between two lines of American marines, who stood at present arms, to the Government tug Narkeeta, which was moored at one of the Pennsylvania's Railroad piers. The drums and bugles sounded as the procession made its way to the tug. The body was taken at once to the Talbot and placed in a cabin that had been prepared for it. The Talbot has sailed for England.

MURDERED ALL HIS FAMILY.

Confession of a Kansas Man Who Killed His Wife and Four Children.

EMPORIA, Kan. (Special).—John Gilbert in his cell in the county jail confessed to brutally murdering his wife and four small children near Enterprise, Kan., a few days ago. When Gilbert was arrested he feigned not to know of the crime, and at first shammed insanity. Finally, hard pressed by Sheriff O'Connor, he confessed the crime. He said he was badly in debt, and had been trying to leave Enterprise for a long time. He could not take his family, and offered his wife a divorce.

"She kept nagging me about the children," said Gilbert, "and throwing them up to me. I told my wife if she would give me $10 I'd leave and never bother her any more.

"During the night I got up and went out into the yard. Coming back I picked up the hammer and hit the baby in the head. My wife ran out into the road, and was going over to the neighbors. I ran after and caught her. She said she'd come back if I would behave, and I thought I would go. But when we got in, why the baby was thrashing about on the bed, and when I saw it I could not hold myself, but hit my wife on the head and pounded her till she could not move, and then took the children."

When asked why he did it, Gilbert said: "I don't know; it seemed like I just could not help it after seeing the baby there on the bed."

THE NEW NEBRASKA SENATOR.

Monroe L. Hayward Formally Elected After a Long Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special).—Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska City, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature.

The end of the long and at times bitter contest came unexpectedly. While the vote was being taken Chairman Steele asked permission to read a communication.

This proved to be from John L. Webster, who announced his withdrawal. Representative Cox, of Omaha, a supporter of Mr. Webster, promptly changed his vote to Hayward, and others followed him. The Speaker of the House moved amid confusion and wild cheering that Mr. Hayward be made the unanimous choice of the caucus. The motion prevailed without a dissenting vote.

GENERAL CLAY IS INSANE.

Former Minister to Russia Has Driven His Servants Off With a Shotgun.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (Special).—General Cassius M. Clay, ex-United States Minister to Russia, will be tried on a charge of lunacy His neighbors at Whitehall fear him as he

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY.

rages since his girl-wife left him and married a farmer boy. He gave her a farm, and fortified his own house and drove all his servants away with a shotgun.

GEN. GOMEZ IMPEACHED.

Removed From His Command by the Cuban Military Assembly.

HIS STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

The Deposed Leader Accused of Being a Traitor—$3,000,000 Appropriation Not Sufficient—Action of the Assembly Condemned in Havana—Gomez Says He is Glad to Be Free—Retires Contented.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The Cuban Military Assembly in public session Saturday afternoon impeached General Maximo Gomez, and removed him from his command as General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, the first ballot taken resulting in twenty-six votes being cast in support of the motion to impeach and remove General Gomez against four in opposition.

General Gomez's only supporters were General Cespedes and General Nunez. The original motion, which was introduced by Manuel Sanguily, provided for the abolition of the grade of General-in-Chief, but an amendment was offered to this by Senor Aguerro which read "to abolish the grade of General-in-Chief and to remove General Gomez for failure in his military duties and disobedience to the Assembly." Senor Aguerro declared that Gomez was insubordinate and should be punished, and Senor Sanguily insinuated that the General was a traitor to Cuba.

Much passion was evident in the speeches, in some of which Gomez was declared to have been delinquent in his duties and disobedient because he had accepted the proposition of Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special emissary, without consulting the Assembly; because he had taken upon himself the arrangements for the payment and disarming of the Cuban troops independent of the Assembly, and because he had declared to the Assembly that he would observe its rulings in so far as he considered them beneficial to Cuba.

The Assembly again declared that the $3,000,000 was insufficient. Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, who accompanied Mr. Porter in Cuba, was attacked by Senors Gualberto Gomez, Sanguily and Aguerro, who declared that he had acted in bad faith and deceived them.

General Maximo Gomez has issued a statement to the Cuban people and army, part of which is as follows:

"By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed the Assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As Commander-in-Chief I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs. I endeavored in all circumstances to fulfill my duty.

"As a sincere man I confess I thank them because they relieve me of great political obligations, and also leave me free to return to my abandoned home, which, during thirty years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. Foreigner as I am, I did not come to serve this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier; and, consequently, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I had sheathed my sword, thinking I had finished the mission which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself. I am owed nothing. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home there can the Cubans depend upon a friend."

The Assembly is being strongly censured by Cubans on all sides, and there were popular demonstrations Sunday afternoon in favor of the deposed Commander-in-Chief, the crowds shouting "Long live Gomez!" and "Death to the Assembly!" General Gomez received numerous visitors, all of whom assured him of their affection and loyalty. There is no doubt that a majority of the people support him as against the Assembly.

General Gomez, it is said, enjoys the full confidence of the American military authorities, and, although he says that he is glad of his new-found liberty, since it will enable him to return home, it is not believed that he will leave Cuba at present. He has always insisted that an active share in distributing the money would fall to him, and there seems no good reason why he cannot continue to act as General Brooke's adviser and helper.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR A HERO.

Badly Injured Man Sends a Warning Over the Wire and Saves Lives.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill. (Special).—Peters, a small station on the Clover Leaf Road south of here, has a hero in the person of John F. Dickman, telegraph operator at the station. The lives of two train crews were saved a few nights ago by his performance of duty.

Dickman received a message to hold a train at the siding near Peters. He started across the yards to deliver the dispatch to the engineer, when he was struck by an approaching through freight. He was thrown about forty feet from the track. His skull was fractured and he was otherwise bruised. He lay unconscious for some minutes, and when he came to his senses the through and local freight had moved on and he was left alone. None of the crew had witnessed the accident.

The operator remembered that a train was scheduled to leave Madison, and that this would collide with the local if an order to hold it was not sent. He dragged himself inch by inch to the station house, almost fainting as he reached the operator's desk. He would probably have lost consciousness again had not his brother William entered and caught him. With his brother holding him in his arms the operator opened the key and "os'd" the through freight and notified the chief dispatcher at Charleston of the departure of the local. A catastrophe was averted. Dickman's injuries are serious.

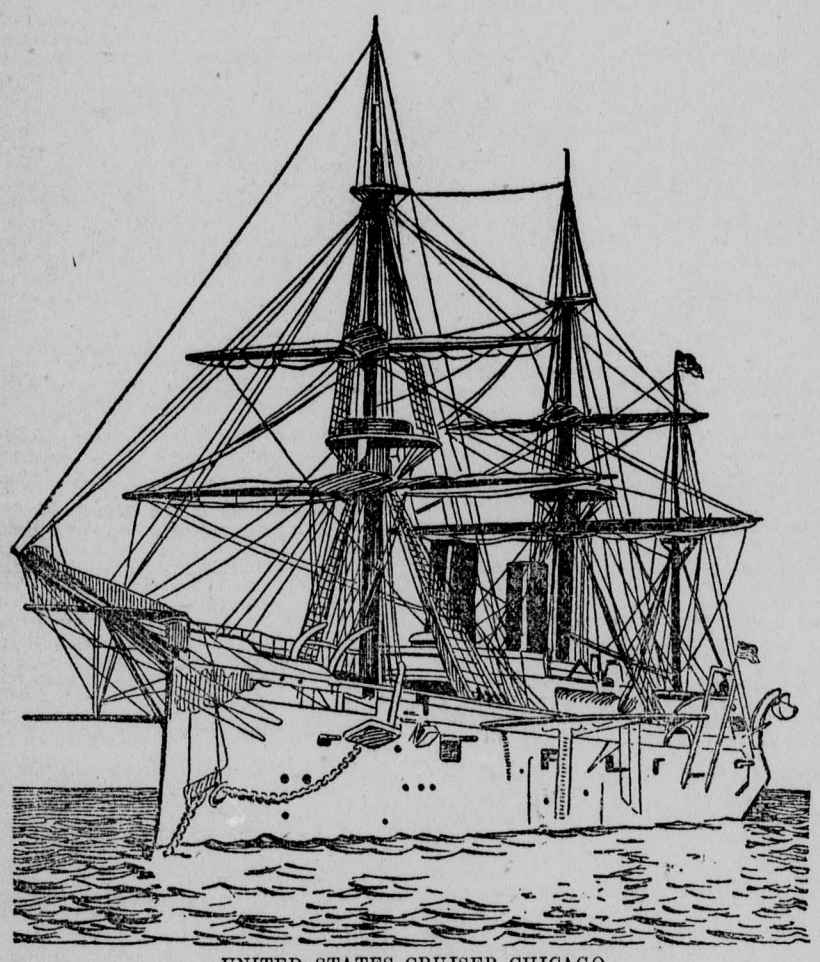
CHICAGO AGAIN IN SERVICE.

The Cruiser is Now the Flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Chicago has been detached from the squadron of Rear-Admiral Sampson and has sailed from Havana for Hampton Roads. The Chicago is to become the flagship of Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison, who has been assigned to command the South Atlantic station in South America.

This station was abandoned at the beginning of the Spanish war, the flagship at that time being the Newark. She and two gunboats were brought North to take part in the war.

The last duty of the Chicago was as flagship of the White Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Walker. She was one of the first vessels of the new navy, but was not fitted for modern sea service, and for several years past has been undergoing repairs which have practically made her a new ship.



UNITED STATES CRUISER CHICAGO.
(After undergoing repairs and alterations the warship has been placed in commission and assigned to the South Atlantic Squadron.)

TROOPS TO RESCUE A TRAIN.

Colored Heroes of San Juan to Dig Out Snowbound Passengers in the West.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (Special).—The colored troops at Fort Russell, four companies of the Twenty-four Infantry, volunteered on Saturday to go out as shovellers in the attempt to bring the Cheyenne and Northern train, which, with forty-two passengers, has been snowbound at Iron Mountain, fifty miles from here, for two weeks. One hundred were accepted, and formed a relief party under Mayor Schnitger and Attorney Breckons, and took out a train loaded with provisions.

The snow-bound passengers have been living the past week on a steer killed Sunday by Superintendent Rasbach, who is in charge of the train. Two relief trains which have gone out are in the drifts, between here and Iron Mountain, a fierce blizzard of snow and wind which prevailed for twelve hours a few days ago having snowed them in. The troops going out are the ones who first reached the crest of San Juan Hill last July, and it believed they will break the blockade.

NATIVE TROOPS TO BE ENLISTED.

Administration Decides to Try the Experiment in Cuba and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—As an experiment the Administration has decided to enlist some native troops in Cuba and the Philippines, and perhaps in Porto Rico. To ascertain how native troops will conform to the restrictions of an American soldier's life, Secretary Alger has authorized General Otis at Manila and General Brooke at Havana to each organize a battallion, one of Cubans and the other of Filipinos. He has sent also a telegram to General Henry, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, requesting his views on the subject of enlisting natives of that island. His reply was favorable.

To Make Up the Deficit.

A clause in the Sundry Civil bill passed by Congress permits Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, Washington, to use $60,000,000 of Central Pacific notes to make up this year's deficit.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

Recent Storms Cause a Loss Throughout the Country of $15,000,000.

ORANGES AND PEACHES SUFFER

The Small Fruit and Vegetable Producers of Florida Experience a Great Loss—Georgia Peach Crop Ruined—Crops Suffer in the Central Western States—Financial Loss Amounts to Millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—According to the information which has been received by the Agricultural Department from all parts of the country the report of a blight of the fruit crop seems to be correct, and fruit of all kinds apparently is going to bring high prices. The price of oranges has already increased twenty-five per cent., and other fruit probably will cost proportionately as much, as with a reduction of the stock on hand and the likelihood of a reduced supply a decided increase in prices is expected. The general effect of the two recent cold snaps on agricultural communities has been most disastrous. This is particularly true of Florida, where the blizzard of last month swept through the groves. The recent storm will probably bring ruin to the small fruit and vegetable producers of the State.

It will be remembered that in 1894 the production of Florida oranges had grown to the total of nearly five million boxes, resulting in an income to the State of about $10,000,000 annually. The severe cold which visited Florida in 1895 injured the trees to such an extent that some of the most valuable properties in the State were abandoned.

The recent cold wave was a repetition of that of 1895, as far as its effects are concerned. Many trees will have to be cut to within a foot of the ground, and the young trees have practically been killed. The promised crop of 1,000,000 boxes of oranges for next year is now improbable. Recent advices indicate a production in the southern part of Florida of not more than 50,000 or 100,000 boxes, which will be harvested in October, November and December.

Pineapple culture, which is also extensive, and which has been a source of great remuneration to the State, has also been destroyed. The same thing is true of early vegetables, such as beans and potatoes.

What is true of Florida is also true of other fruit-producing sections. The Central Western States particularly suffered severely in respect to apple and peach trees.

In Georgia where the famous peaches of last year resulted in bringing into the State about $5,000,000, it is probable that the loss of the crop is complete.

In Mississippi early vegetables have been injured, and the damage has been extended to North and South Carolina. Early vegetables are likely to be scarce and high. Producers in some of the States mentioned will not be able to buy seed for the planting of a second crop.

In general, the loss by the cold wave to the producers of the country may be estimated as follows: In Florida the immediate loss, without regard to the possible effect in the future, can be put at $4,000,000; in Georgia not less than $5,000,000, and in the Western States an estimate of $5,000,000 is a conservative one. In Delaware another $1,000,000 may be added to the losses.

DR. TALMAGE RESIGNS.

Retires From the Pulpit to Devote Himself to Literary Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Rev Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who for nearly four years has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, has sent a letter to the Session of that church tendering his resignation.

REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

It is the intention of Dr. Talmage to continue his residence in this city. He will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

POSTMASTER RIFLED MAIL.

Edward F. Bogart, of Wilkesbarre Caught Opening Letters and Arrested.

SCRANTON, Penn. (Special).—Edward F. Bogart, Postmaster of Wilkesbarre, was arrested just before midnight a few nights ago charged with tampering with the mails. Hugh Gorman and two assistant Secret Service men from Washington made the arrest. Several months ago complaints were lodged with the Postoffice Department at Washington that letters received in the Wilkesbarre Postoffice had been opened apparently by a steaming process. The complaints were so numerous that the authorities at Washington detailed three Secret Service men upon the case. The detectives found great difficulty in obtaining any information, as they were obliged to work carefully.

The evening on which the arrest was made after the Washington and Baltimore mail had arrived and been sorted Bogart was seen to enter the office, take several letters from the pigeonholed boxes, go into his private office and then carefully draw down a curtain. In a few moments Gorman turned out an electric light in the rear of the office, which was the signal to the assistants on the outside. They were admitted by Gorman and then the three went to the private office of the Postmaster. They rushed in and found Bogart at his desk with three letters addressed to business men of the city. All the letters had been opened.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Omaha barbers are licensed.

Fifteen hundred miners are on strike at Bilbao, Spain.

A Chinese workman expects twelve cents for a day of twelve hours' work.

It has been estimated that the typesetting machine has displaced 15,000 printers.

Wages paid on the fifteen leading English railways in 1898 increased $2,512,500 over 1897.

Trousers are being made for three cents a pair in New York City tenement sweatshops.

Electricity is estimated to give employment to 5,000,000 persons in the civilized world.

In building a water works plant and a powerhouse Cincinnati will employ only union labor.

Since the legislative foundation of arbitration courts, there have been no strikes or lockouts in New Zealand.

The British Plasterers' Union has unanimously rejected the ultimatum of the employers, and a lockout is now on.

In Illinois and Missouri court decisions were recently made sustaining the right of municipalities to have the union label placed upon printing.

The candy-makers of New York City have organized themselves into a union, the candy-makers of Jersey City are about to follow their example.

An employers' liability bill similar to that now pending in the New York State Legislature has been introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The paper trade in Holyoke, Mass., is fifty per cent. better than it was this time last year. All of Holyoke's twenty-six paper mills are running on full time.

The pay of compositors and bookbinders in the Government Printing Office has been increased to fifty cents an hour, which is the highest rate paid for such skilled labor in the world.

The Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation of New York City have finally amalgamated under the name of the Central Federated Unions of New York as one city central labor body.

Carpenters in Duluth, Minn.; North Adams, Mass.; Racine, Wis., and Fort Smith, Ark., have adopted a nine-hour work day, and the same craft in Vancover, B. C., Seattle and Spokane, Wash., have secured an eight-hour day.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Physicians report that the Pope has fully recovered from the surgical operation.

Senator Clark, of Montana, was working in a mine in Central City, Col., thirty-six years ago.

General Sir Arthur Cotton is one of England's oldest soldiers, being in his ninety-sixth year.

Ex-Governor William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, has been appointed to be Director of the Census.

Baron de Courcel, lately French Ambassador in London, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

General Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico, is the grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, twice Governor of New York and once Vice-President of the United States.

According to an announcement issued from the Imperial office for regulating the affairs of the chase, the Kaiser bagged last year 897 head of game while attending the different court shooting parties.

President W. H. Counsill, of the College for Negroes at Normal, Ala., is the only colored President of a college born in slavery and self-educated. He was seventeen years old before he knew the alphabet.

Ex-Commissary-General Eagan, who was suspended by President McKinley for six years on full pay, for his attack on General Miles, has gone to Honolulu, where his son is largely interested in coffee plantations.

The President of the French Republic receives a salary of $125,000 outright, and his allowances of one kind or another are as much more, making altogether the sum of $250,000 for keeping up the French presidential establishment.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichburn is now a Rear Admiral by virtue of the provisions of the Naval Personnel bill relating to bureau officers in the Navy Department. Admiral Hichborn has been in the naval service for forty-five years, having entered as an apprentice boy.

General James Adams Beaver, who was a member of the War Investigating Commission, was born in 1837, served in the Civil War, and lost a leg in the campaign against Lee in 1864. In 1886 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and served until 1891. After that he practised law, and is now a Judge of the Appellate Court of Pennsylvania.

CYCLING NOTES.

All cyclists must now carry lamps and bells in Ireland. Hitherto this has not been necessary.

The French Touring Club, after indulging in a little arithmetic, counts on having something like $30,000 in the bank at the end of 1899.

If all riders on the roads had the control of their wheels which is possessed by those who can ride "hands off," there would be less wabbling and fewer accidents.

The two weeks' cycle racing tournament, which included a six-day and a twenty-four-hour affair, at San Francisco, resulted in a loss of several thousand dollars to its promoters.

The National Cyclists' Union, of England, has decided not to limit its national championships to English-born contestants. As heretofore, the championships will be open to the world.

A French court has just made a decision that establishes the point in France that when a bicyclist is attacked by a dog, and in attempting to drive it off meets with injury, the owner of the dog is liable.

It is a recognized fact that this year will be one of big teams supported by the bicycle manufacturers. Of course, they will not be paid as in '95 and '96, and yet many of the best men have received good offers.

An English tire firm is reported to be planning the construction of ten petroleum-driven pacing machines for use with a selected list of riders to secure the world's short and middle distance records again in the spring.

A kind of race that is not entirely new but which is uncommon and never has been tried out to discover whether or not it is a successful attraction, is the sweepstake bicycle race. The promoters this year propose to run a number of events of this character during the summer.

The value of being able to ride and guide a wheel steadily without touching the hands to the bars is one that is undisputed by the most experienced riders. In fact, a cyclist can hardly be said to know how to ride properly unless he or she has acquired the knack of controlling the wheel with the feet alone.

FILIPINO FORCES ROUTED.

General Hale's Brigade Advances Toward San Tolan and Mariquina, and Dislodges the Enemy.

A GUNBOAT ASSISTS IN THE ATTACK.

Natives Secure New Supplies of Smokeless Ammunition and Prepare For an Attack.

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable).—An advance was made Monday morning by General Hale's brigade on San Tolan and Mariquina. The Americans met with resistance from the largest body of the natives they have yet encountered.

The Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming regiments, with eight guns; the Utah Regiment and two companies of the Oregon regiment were engaged. A gunboat also took part in the fighting. The Twentieth Infantry was held in reserve.

The fighting spread to General Wheaton's brigade, consisting of the California, Washington and Idaho volunteer regiments and the Sixth Artillery.

The natives were dislodged from their positions and compelled to retreat. Eight Americans were wounded.

All the native huts have been destroyed at Mariquina, and the country there is pretty well cleared.

Apparently the rebels have secured a new supply of smokeless ammunition recently, as there has been a noticeable difference during the last few days.

The rebels, anticipating an American advance, are busy in throwing up defenses in every direction, and it is reported that they are levying men and supplies in every province. As a result great dissatisfaction prevails among the tribes ordinarily unfriendly to the Tagalos, particularly among the Ilocanos, who assert their desire to assist in conquering the Tagalos, if furnished with arms.

The Spanish Commissioners who are endeavoring to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, have returned to Malolos to offer $2,000,000 for their release. As Aguinaldo has been demanding $7,000,000, it is not likely their mission will be successful.

OUR FORCE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Forty-one Thousand Officers and Men of the Army and Navy in Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Forty-one thousand officers and men of the combined army and navy forces comprise the approximate total American strength now at, en route and under orders for service at the Philippine Islands. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation.

The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the Archipelago consists of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion, seven troops of cavalry and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men. Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate of 297 officers, 2990 men and 253 marines make up the naval contingent.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RETURNS.

M. Jules Cambon Resumes His Diplomatic Position in Washington.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to this country, who represented Spain in the negotiations leading to the signing of the peace protocol and who has been in Paris during the sessions of the Peace Commissioners, arrived in this city a few days ago on the French liner La Champagne. He proceeded directly to Washington. The voyage had been pleasant, and M. Cambon looked in good health and spirits.

M. JULES CAMBON.

SIX MILLION ACRES SOLD.

Bid In by the New Union Pacific Company and Will Be Put on the Market.

OMAHA, Neb. (Special).—All the lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Nebraska covered by the sinking fund mortgage of 1873 given by the old company to the Union Trust Company of New York as trustee were sold a few days ago for $868,814, and were bought in by the new Union Pacific Company.

Sherman R. Day, of St. Paul, the special master, conducted the sale. Previous to offering the lands as described in the notice of sale, Mr. Day offered the contracts of sale which are in force on other lands in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, and on which payments are yet due from the purchasers. These were sold in a bunch to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $900,000, which is supposed to represent the amounts due on the contracts. In all 6,000,000 acres were sold. The new company will at once place the lands on the market.

MR. CHOATE PRESENTED.

Lord Salisbury Introduced the Ambassador to the Queen.

LONDON (By Cable).—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, proceeded Monday afternoon to Windsor, where they dined at the castle.

Royal carriages awaited Mr. Choate and his party at Windsor station, and conveyed them to the castle, where Lord Salisbury introduced Mr. Choate to the Queen.

Mr. Kipling's Daughter Dead.

Josephine, the eldest child of Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, died of pneumonia a few days ago in New York City.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

The thermometer registered 70 in this place on Sunday last.

I. N. Taylor's new house on Shirley street is rapidly nearing completion.

Mrs. Jennie Gillam, of Altoona, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

John Schmittle, of Shade Gap, a former resident of this place, was in town on Monday.

Millard Whittaker moved into the property on Shirley street vacated some time ago by J. C. Moyer.

Thomas Himes and wife, of Huntingdon, were the guests of his wife's mother, Mrs. Crater, on Water street on Sunday last.

Herman Landis and Arthur Heckert, both of this place, started for Harrisburg on Sunday to enlist in the regular army.

Charles Appleby arrived home on Monday morning from Curwensville, where he has been employed during the winter.

George W. Spangler and family, who removed from Williamsport, Md., to this place last spring, will leave for their former home on Saturday.

Harry Lomas removed on Thursday last from the Stratford house on Pennsylvania avenue to the house recently vacated by E. S. Weller on Water street.

'Squire Michael Hiney, who has been housed the greater part of the winter with a severe attack of rheumatism, has so far recovered as to be able to be out again.

The recent spring-like weather brought out some bees, a few blue birds and two bikes in this town. Now let some other section trot out some weather freaks.

Miss Grace DeFrehn, who with her parents removed from this place to Mechanicsburg about a year ago, is very ill with scarlet fever at the family home at the above place.

Rev. L. M. Brady, pastor of the M. E. church, and Charles Stratford are the representatives of the local church at the sessions of the conference of the Juniata district being held in Harrisburg this week.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Minnie Crotsley has been quite ill but is improving slowly.

March came in like a lamb. No doubt its exit will be more boisterous.

Dr. McClain wears a very bright smile since the arrival of a young son at his home.

Isaac Taylor, a veteran Methodist of Trough Creek, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Shuman.

Rev. Andujar preached his last sermon to a large and attentive audience on last Sabbath evening a week.

Mrs. George Lynn, of Altoona, spent a few days recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Katie, and son, George.

Abram Pheasant, Milton Taylor, B. F. Mierley, J. N. McClain and J. C. Curtman attended the adjourned quarterly conference recently held in the M. E. church in this place.

C. B. Hissong has erected quite a fine portico in front of his property on Water street, which adds very much to its appearance. Several persons will build porticos and bay windows. J. B. Shuman will build a barn on his lot this spring.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, March 16th—Joshua Gosnell will sell in Cass township one and one-half miles north of Cassville, 4 horses, 5 head cattle, sheep, wagons, harness, sled, harrows, stump puller, mower, hay rake, windmill, cultivator, plows, chains and all other farming implements. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, April 6th—The executors of Elliott Robley, deceased, will sell on the farm in Brady township, 1 bay working horse, 1 cow, reaper, mower, binder, hay rake, hay baler, hill-side plow, 1-horse plow, cultivator, buggy, work saddle, sled, carriage pole and yoke, wood ladders, grind stone, forks, rakes, shovels, chains, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED BY HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, Dec. 31st, 1897	535 44	
Amount paid Alms House Treasurer by County Commissioners	14355 00	
		14890 44
Paid treasurer by Jno. S. Appleby for produce sold	765 00	
Paid treasurer money by Franklin County	50 98	
Paid treasurer money by the Deeter family	30 66	
Paid treasurer money from other sources	74 79	
		221 43
		$15111 87

CR.

By amount of orders paid	14092 10	
Amount paid of 1897	295 01	
Amount in hands of treasurer, December 31st, 1898	724 76	
		15111 87
Amount of outstanding orders for 1898	364 89	
And previous years	224 69	

EXPENDITURES FOR FARM.

By farmers wages 12 months	214 66	
Assistant farmer 8 months	112 54	
Labor on farm	17 44	
Smithing	28 22	
Locust posts	31 82	
Corn	11 62	
9 head of cattle	226 52	
Wagon repairs	2 00	
Seed oats	5 80	
Harness making	10 50	
Binder twine	9 43	
2 harrows and land roller	31 00	
Threshing wheat and oats	21 30	
1 drill	45 00	
1 sow and 8 pigs	16 00	
Chestnut rails	12 50	
1 reaper	87 00	
Fence building	16 62	
Farming utensils of various kinds	23 98	
		923 95

PROVISIONS.

Buckwheat flour	11 00	
Apple butter	50 65	
Fruit of different kinds	16 16	
Onions	1 20	
		79 01

MERCHANDISE.

By groceries, dry goods, clothing, and hardware	997 70	
		997 70

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

By relief to 455 cases	5162 03	
21 physicians for medical services 12 months	679 12	
Out door burials	350 03	
Orphans' home relief for children	1475 00	
Lunatic hospital keeping insane	1018 90	
Home for feeble minded	31 25	
" " chronic insane	39 14	
Paid Mifflin county	23 75	
Centre county	36 76	
Blair "	53 00	
Juniata "	4 75	
Paid other counties	100 82	
Geo. W. Tayloy, out door services 12 months	153 40	
David Snyder, out door services 12 months	221 40	
Robert Mason, out door services 11 months	320 94	
H. C. Crownover, out door service for month of December, 1897	17 10	
		9686 49

REMOVALS.

Paid justices for relief orders issued	125 00	
Paid constables and others for moving paupers	159 45	
		284 45

SALARIES.

Geo. W. Taylor, services as director 12 months	112 80	
David Snyder, services as director 12 months	60 00	
Robert Mason, services as director 12 months	117 80	
Dr. Schofield, services as physician 12 months	135 00	
John Douglas, services as clerk 12 months	120 00	
Wm. Klinger, manager of steam heat 12 months	48 00	
John S. Appleby, services as steward 12 months	500 00	
Mrs. S. C. Appleby, services as matron 12 months	100 00	
Samuel Wilson, services as treasurer 12 months	100 00	
T. W. Myton, counsel for directors 12 months	30 00	
Steward's traveling expenses, postage stamps and freight	78 84	
		1402 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Labor in house	197 00	
Coal	224 81	
Wood	65 25	
Mending shoes	15 85	
Howard Butz, printing statement	40 00	
Saml. Fleming, " "	40 00	
Mt. Union Times " "	40 00	
Coffins for house	15 00	
		637 91

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

1 dozen rocking chairs	21 00	
Painting alms house	40 88	
Feathers	5 00	
For religious services	40 00	
Labor at wire fence	24 01	
Medical examinations	3 75	
One meat barrel	2 00	
Lumber of various kinds	47 64	
Filing saws	1 75	
Telephone expenses	9 00	
Making 100 yards of rag carpet	10 00	
Paint for alms house	23 22	
Water-proof spreads, etc.	33 00	
White-washing	7 25	
Expenses for ventilating alms-house	42 81	
Carpentering	21 72	
One washing machine	4 00	
Wall paper for house	14 78	
One churn	6 50	
Constables' fees	2 00	
Lime	1 22	
Paid for legal writings	22 25	
Steeples and wire for fence	25 13	
Ornamental trees	4 50	
Sanitary plumbing	12 00	
Printing stationary	17 13	
Recording deed	2 50	
		445 04
Total expenditures for 1898	14456 99	

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement of the receipts and expenditures we do hereby set our hands this 17th day of January, 1899.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
ROBERT MASON,
C. K. HORTON,
Directors of Poor.

Attest:
JNO. DOUGLAS,
Clerk.

We the undersigned auditors of Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and also their treasurer's accounts, and find the same to be correct as above stated. Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 17th day of January, 1899.

HARRIS RICHARDSON,
B. P. STEELE,
J. OLIVER WRIGHT,
} Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

John S. Appleby in account with the Huntingdon county alms house from Dec. 1st, 1897, to Dec. 31st, 1898, inclusive

To amount drawn from treasurer on orders		678 84

CR.

By steward's salary	500 00	
By matron's salary	100 00	
By cash paid for stamps	31 50	
By cash paid for freight	35 38	
By cash paid for traveling expenses	11 96	
		678 84

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

65 aprons, 16 sunbonnets, 36 bed ticks, 26 bolster ticks, 29 bolster slips, 67 chemise, 29 chair cushions, 23 drawers, 28 towels, 23 night dresses, 42 pillow ticks, 73 pillow slips, 71 women's dresses, 52 sheets, 44 skirts, 13 basques, 8 haps, 58 meat pokes, 116 pieces infants' clothing.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

466 bu. wheat, 377 bu. oats, 2230 bu. corn, 680 bu. potatoes, 9 bu. rye, 800 heads cabbage, 6 bu. beets, 45 bu. turnips, 14 bu. onions, 80 bu. tomatoes, 1 barrel kraut, 22 4-horse loads corn fodder, 35 4-horse loads hay, 7000 pounds pork, 28 shoats, 1 sow, 200 head poultry and 1200 pounds lard.

STOCK ON HAND.

200 bu. wheat, 100 bu. oats, 1200 bu. corn, 450 bu. potatoes, 40 bu. turnips, 10 bu. onions, 250 cans tomatoes, 25 cans cherries, 24 cans peaches, 50 cans peas, 26 cans quinces, 32 cans raspberries, 6 cans whortleberries, 10 cans elderberries, 74 gals. of different kinds of jelly, 9 milch cows, 2 Durham heifers, 6 calves, 7 beef cattle, 1 bull, 6 sets gears, 6 sets fly nets, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 6 halters, 1 mower, 1 reaper, 1 bob sled, 2 plows, 1 hillside plow, 2 corn plows, 2 cultivators, 2 double shovels, 1 corn sheller, 1 sleigh, 1 grain drill, 1 land roller, 1 hay rake, 1 fanning mill, 2 barrels vinegar, 1 4-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 corn planter.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR 1898.

		Dec. 31st, 1897	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Nativity	Foreign		5	7	4	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	4
	American		50	50	49	49	45	45	47	46	46	50	50	51
Remaining each month.	Total		55	57	53	54	51	51	52	52	52	55	55	56
	Children		4	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Women		25	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	27
	Men		26	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	27
Deaths					1				1	1				
Births														
Children Bound														
Elopements														
Discharged			2	8	3	6		2	2	2	1	1	5	1
Admitted			4	5	3		4	2	2	4	2	3	3	
1898.	Inmates in House Dec. 31st, 1897													
	Up to January 1st 1898													
	February													
	March													
	April													
	May													
	June													
	July													
	August													
	September													
	October													
	November													
	December													

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement and account of Jno. S. Appleby steward of Huntingdon County Alms House, we do hereby set our hands this the 17th day of January, 1899.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
ROBERT MASON,
C. K. HORTON,
Directors of the Poor.

Attest:
JNO. DOUGLAS,
Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Huntingdon Pa.

Aug. 10 tf.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large Book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Suits and Trousers...

I have taken the agency for MARKS ARNHEIM, tailor, of New York. My samples are not in book form, but in large ends of cloth. That gives you a better idea of what the goods look like.

Our Spring and Summer Samples are Now In.

800 patterns to select from. Fit guaranteed. We use nothing but the best linings. Our cloth is all wool and well shrunk.

I have added a nobby line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all new spring stock, all the latest things in hats, shirts, ties, etc.

If you cannot call at my store, drop me a postal and I will call at your house with a full line of samples.

Remember our samples are not in book form.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Wm. Reed & Son.

Carpets, × Rugs, × Mattings.

On Tuesday, March 21st

and during the balance of that week, we will make an extraordinary display of our immense stock of Carpets, Mattings, etc. All these lines are full to overflowing and our stocks are of the best makes. We show an immense variety of styles in each grade of Carpets. Our stock of

China and Japanese Mattings

is most complete, and startling at 10 cents per yard—we have them up to 50 cts. per yard. We offer as a special a large bale of our splendid

$2.50 Moquette Rugs

in the new designs, at the very low price of

$1.89 During this Sale Only.

We carry an immense assortment of Rugs in all sizes and kinds.
Do not fail to see this display.
Now, remember our opening of Spring Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Embroideries, etc., all this week.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Grand Baking Exhibition,

Ladies are most cordially invited to attend. Come and see the grand display of

BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY

that will be baked to perfection in the celebrated

Dockash Range....

Samples consisting of Roman Tarts, Cream Puffs, etc., Given Free.

This exhibition takes place at this store
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
March 16th, 17th and 18th.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beans, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity,

—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

EVERYBODY + SURPRISED

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', CENTS' and CHILD'S SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store

Is the place you can see the goods you buy and see the goods you want to buy, for every department is full and complete.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES
AND CONFECTIONS,
in fact everything that you want.

Highest market prices paid for produce. Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

The Good Housekeeper.

How can I tell her?
By her cellar.
Cleanly shelves and whitened walls.
I can guess her
By her dresser,
By the back staircase and halls,
And with pleasure
Take her measure
By the way she keeps her brooms;
Or the peeping
At the "keeping"
Of her back and unseen rooms,
By her kitchen's air of neatness,
And its general completeness,
Where in cleanliness and sweetness
The rose of order blooms.

New Designs in Lamps.

Nearly all of the newest designs in lamps favor the low stand in preference to the old high piano lights which have been in fashion for so many years. The bowls of the lamps have a wide and shallow appearance, and more attention has been paid to the character of the light. The fault of many of the handsome, expensive lamps has too often been that they gave a very poor, feeble light. Improvements in this direction will be thankfully received.

Decorations of the bowls and shades show a wide variation, but dark, rich colors for the bowls are the most in favor. Some very rich effects are obtained by blending the dark colors so that the reflection of the light on them brings out certain hues never before attempted in lamps. The big silk and paper shades are naturally inappropriate for short, squatty lamps, and the plain and decorated glass globes and paneled shades are in fashion. Altogether the effect is in such striking contrast to the old tall piano lamps, with their great frilled and elaborate silk shades, that it makes a noticeable difference in the furnishing of the parlor or library.—The New Voice.

Kitchen Pots and Pans.

There has been a great change in cooking since those primitive days when the kneading trough or bowl of wood, the kettle that hung over the open fire, and the earthenware or clay pipkins were the only kitchen dishes. The invention of stoves has filled our kitchens with multitudes of pots and pans inferior to the old ones, which lasted a lifetime, and sometimes several generations. Modern utensils of the best kind will not bear such a test. In the rush to obtain variety in cooking utensils the special use to which the dish is to be put and the fitness of the material of which it is made for the purpose for which it is designed are often overlooked. A pot intended for slow cookery, like one for cooking dried fruits or vegetables, should be made of thick earthenware. One intended for cooking meats should be first of all a good conductor of heat, therefore a copper kettle will do the work of preparing a stew or braised dish more expeditiously than a pot of iron. Iron is a wholesome metal, but it is so heavy that it ought to be discarded for kitchen purposes whenever it can be, as it is an indifferent conductor of heat. Copper is also heavy, but it is such an excellent heat conductor that it is generally employed by expert cooks for all superior cooking, baking dishes as well as pots and saucepans. In aluminum we have the ideal metal of the kitchen. It is a good conductor of heat, and it is ideally light in weight, and does not become tarnished as copper and all other metals do. The price of aluminum still keeps it out of the reach of many kitchens, but the time must soon come when all obstacles to its manufacture at a low price will be done away with, and the kitchen of the poorest woman in the land will be furnished with shining light-weight kitchen pots and pans equal to those of a king's palace.—New York Tribune.

Recipes.

White Cream Cake—Stir together two cupfuls of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teacupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda. When these are well mixed, stir in three cupfuls of flour. Last of all, add the well-beaten whites of eight eggs. Bake in shallow baking pans in a moderate oven.

Chocolate Creams—Two cups of powdered sugar, nearly a cup of water. Boil about five minutes, then beat until it turns to cream, after which make into drops and dip them into the melted chocolate. Melt three-quarters of a cup of chocolate by scraping into a bowl and then placing the bowl either over the teakettle or into a pan of hot water.

Mutton and Potato Hash—Chop an onion very fine and fry in one tablespoonful of butter until tender; then add three cupfuls of cold chopped mutton and one cupful of cold boiled chopped potatoes. Season with salt and pepper, and before removing from the stove stir in four tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce. Turn out into a dish and sprinkle with minced parsley.

Apple Souffle—Pare, core and slice some tart apples; add a little water, cook until soft and rub through a colander. To a pint of the apple sauce add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, the beaten yolks of three eggs, and the juice and grated peel of a small lemon. When cold add the beaten whites of the eggs, turn into a buttered baking dish, grate a little nutmeg over the top, cover with bread crumbs moistened with melted butter, and bake twenty minutes. Serve hot with cream.

Fricasseed Liver—Cut the liver into small thin slices and plunge them for an instant in boiling water. Next wipe dry, dredge them with seasoned flour and fry in butter. When browned on both sides, remove the slices from the pan and fry a sliced onion in the fat. Blend in one tablespoon of flour, then add one-half a cupful of tomatoes and enough stock to make a thin sauce. Now put back the slices, season with pepper and salt and simmer for one-half hour.

Calves' Brains Saute—Brains enough to equal a quart. Cover the brains with cold, salted water and let stand several hours. Raise into warm water; allow them to remain a few minutes, when all tissue can be removed. Now put into boiling water and let simmer for ten minutes, which makes them firm. Drain, wipe and dip, one at a time, into egg then cracker crumbs, and again into egg. Fry in plenty of good drippings over clear fire. Turn often, to insure thorough cooking. When a rich brown hue, sprinkle with half a teaspoonful of pepper, and serve very hot. Inexpensive and very good.

An Honest Chief.

Arapooish, Chief of the Crow Indians, was a man of wonderful influence. In "Bonneville's Adventures" an incident is related, showing his method of restraining the evil propensities of his braves. Mr. Robert Campbell, while a guest in the lodge of Arapooish, had collected a large quantity of furs, and fearful of being plundered, had deposited but a part in the lodge; the rest he buried.

One night Arapooish entered the lodge with a cloudy brow, and turning to Campbell, said:

"You have more furs with you than you have brought to my lodge?"

"I have," replied Campbell.

"Where are they?"

Campbell described the place.

"'Tis well," said Arapooish. "You speak straight. But your cache has been robbed. Go and see how many skins have been taken."

Campbell examined the cache, and estimated his loss to be about one hundred and fifty beaver skins.

Arapooish summoned his people, reproached them for robbing a guest, and commanded that the skins should be brought back. For himself, he would not eat or drink till all had been restored.

Soon the skins began to come in. They were laid down in the lodge, and those who brought them departed without a word. Arapooish sat in one corner silent. Above a hundred pelts were brought in, and Campbell expressed himself satisfied. Not so the Crow Chieftain. He fasted all night. In the morning more skins were brought in, and one and two at a time, they continued to come through the day.

"Is all right now?" demanded Arapooish.

"All is right," replied Campbell.

"Good! Now bring me meat and drink," said the old Chief.—Youth's Companion.

Massage by Wooden Balls.

One of the latest schemes for exercising all parts of the body without the aid of a paid masseur is by rubbing the body with a chain of wooden balls. These balls are about an inch in diameter and strung on the wire links of a chain in twos, the links being square, and the balls rolling across the flesh on the wire axes of the links. The ends of the chain are each furnished with a convenient handle and the chain is in the form of a strap about the length of a short Turkish towel, and used in much the same way.

As the balls are operated by drawing back and forth across the body, they press into the flesh in little grooves, each ball making its own separate impression, and the flesh rises up between the balls, so that the exercise is complete. The strap, or chain, is worked in a rotary manner as well as back and forth, and thus the muscles are thoroughly massaged for five minutes at a time. The handles of the chain are held in the hands for most parts of the body, but when massaging the arms one handle may be fastened to the wall by a hook and the arm rubbed across the balls.—New York Herald.

The Waif's Query.

A little boy from the slums had been taken for the first time out into the country, and was discovered sitting apart on a high bank and looking toward the hills, to which he was a stranger.

One of the friends who had made the trip possible for him approached, and quietly seated himself at the boy's side. The boy turned a radiant face upon him, and said:

"Teacher, is this purty thing ours? Is this all in the United States?"

A Monument to "Jameson's Troopers."

A monument has been erected on the battlefield of Doornkoop in memory of "Jameson's Troopers" who fell in the memorable raid three years ago. The monument is simplicity itself. From a heap of bowlders rises a roughly graven cross bearing merely the vague inscription which appears in the picture. Not even the names of those whose bodies were buried beneath are given.

HEROES OF THE RAILWAY.

Deeds of Daring That the Men Themselves Sometimes Forget.

The Century has published several articles on the Heroes of Peace, and one of the best of the series appears in the last number of the magazine. It is called "Heroes of the Railway Service," and consists of notes from the experience of Mr. Charles De Lano Hine. The writer is a graduate of West Point, who, after serving four years as an officer, voluntarily resigned his commission in the army to become a freight brakeman. He worked six months as a brakeman and two years as a yard master, all of the time in constant contact with the men and the dangers he describes. In the late war he was a major in the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry. Here is one of the good stories he tells:

Not long ago a freight conductor started on a night run after drawing his month's wages from the pay car. He had with him his young son, a lad of twelve, and when well under way they began to cook supper on the caboose stove. The rear breakman, on watch in the cupola, observed that the engine seemed to have unusual difficulty in pulling the train. He did not connect this fact with the presence of several hoboes on top of the cars, who, unknown to him, were setting brakes and stalling the train. The front door of the caboose flew open, and four masked and armed men ordered the occupants to throw up their hands. The conductor jumped to shield his child, seized a coupling pin and smashed a head, but not until four shots had rung out and three bullets were in his body. Fighting to the last, he fell dead in the doorway. The brakeman was shot in the arm, and made his escape from the car to the ground. Fearing he would give the alarm and cause their capture, the bandits fled. Then the boy showed that the blood of heroes is transmitted to succeeding generations. He pulled the body of his father inside, and coolly secured his money and watch. He noticed that the train was barely moving, and it occurred to him that there was a second section close behind. He knew the brakeman had no lantern even if alive. The plucky boy took the red light and torpedoes, dropped off, ran back, expecting at every step to be shot, and flagged the other train. Travelers westward over the Big Four sometimes wonder why a slender volunteer seems so prominent in helping the switchmen attach the dining car at one of the terminals. If they happen to inquire, the men reply: "Why, that's John's boy, the conductor those bums 'put in the clear' that pay day last year."

Greeks Who Gather Ferns.

One of the employments to which the Greeks who live in New York City have taken is that of fern gathering. The Greeks found a few Frenchmen at it, immediately took possession of the business and enlarged the field. Ferrontos, who was recently murdered by one of his countrymen, was the chief fern gatherer of the city. In the fall before the frosts come the fern gatherer goes into the woods with his knife and cords. Sometimes one man has several others working for him. Sometimes they start out in companies. Into Westchester, over into Connecticut and New Jersey, up along the Palisades they go, and for three or four days or a week at a time live in the deep woods where the finest ferns grow. The ferns are cut and packed into bundles of a thousand each. Then they are piled up in some deep hollow in the woods. Sometimes fifty or a hundred thousand go into one mound, over which are thrown earth and leaves and bushes. All trace of the green treasure is hidden but some mark left by which it can be discovered by the proprietor even when the snow lies deep on the ground. Then at another point still other ferns are gathered in the same fashion, and when winter comes and no green ferns are to be found above ground the Greek fern gatherer mines his product. In winter the contents of the cache is worth four times its summer value. It is a matter of honor not to open another man's cache.—New York Sun.

Texas Indivisible.

The resolution of Representative Bridges, to the effect that the people of Texas are unalterably opposed to a division of the State, has the support and indorsement of every patriotic citizen of the Lone Star State. No State with the traditions and history of Texas can ever afford to divide its territory and its people. If it could stand together and fight the Mexicans from its southern boundary and the Indian from its northwestern line, it can stand together and enjoy the fruits of those years of trial and blood shed. Texas, with its broad empire of territory, its varied citizenship and products, holds out possibilities for the future which are both the envy and the admiration of her sister States. From the wheat fields of the Pan Handle to the fruit and tobacco farms of the Gulf country, the same spirit inspires the citizen; the same pride in his country's past; the same boast in his country's present; the same hope in his country's future. To talk to him of dividing his home land is to speak treason to his face.—Austin (Texas) Statesman.

NO ROOM TO LIVE IN LONDON.

Mechanics With Work Unable to Find Lodgings.

One evening not long ago there came to the gates of a South London workhouse a north-country mechanic with his wife and three children. The man wore a pained and worried look, the woman seemed about to faint and two of the children cried, says a writer in the London News.

"For heaven's sake let my wife and children come in," says the man to the porter at the gate. "I'll pay for their keep if you'll give them shelter. We've been tramping the streets for miles hereabout since 10 o'clock this morning, but can't find house or rooms to let at any price."

"It's against the regulations," says the poor-law official,

"Then what on earth am I to do? I've just got a good job in this district, to start on Monday. We traveled to London on the night train, thinking we might get a house the first thing in the morning, as I was prepared to pay a decent rent; but though we spent all the day searching we can't find room anywhere. All day long my wife has been taking one side of the street and I the other, while the children waited at the corner. We would have gone into tenements or apartments anywhere, but not a solitary room is to be had. As it grew dark, in our despair we went to the police station, and they advised me to bring the wife and children to the workhouse till such time as I could find a place outside."

"But we've got no room to spare here either," says the gate porter. "Why, we've already got nearly 200 more people than the house is certified for. Still, if the police sent you I suppose you must be admitted."

So the man parted from his wife and children at the workhouse gate, spent the night in a common lodging house himself, the whole of Sunday in a further futile search, but it was not until a full fortnight had gone by, during which he paid for his wife's and bairn's keep in the workhouse, that he found a place to take them to. Then it was not to a house, as he desired, but to tenements; not near his work, as he wanted, but two miles away.

For the first time, then in the history of cities we see skilled and sober workmen, with good jobs, willing to pay even a high rent, failing utterly to find houses at any price, and finally sheltering their wives and bairns behind workhouse walls, with an offer to bear the cost of maintenance themselves, rather than bring them under the contaminating influence of the common lodging house. Do workmen's wives and children come out into the light again the better for this sort of housing? I am afraid not. They see nothing pleasant, hear nothing good, learn nothing wholesome, in the workhouse. Everything in the workhouse taints all who touch it.

The Bacon-Shakespeare Folly.

Concerning the Bacon-Shakespeare folly, a word must suffice, says Dr. John Fiske, in the Atlantic. As I have elsewhere shown, the doubt concerning the authorship of Shakespeare's plays was in part a reaction against the extravagance of the doting commentators; but in its original form it was simply an insane freak. The unfortunate lady who gave it currency belonged to a distinguished Connecticut family, and the story of her malady is a sad one. At the age of eight-and-forty she died in the asylum at Hartford, two years after the publication of her book, The Philosophy of Shakespeare's Plays Unfolded. The suggestion of her illustrious namesake, and perhaps kinsman, as the author of Shakespeare's works was a clear instance of megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia; and her book has all the hazy incoherence that is quickly recognizable in the writings of the insane. A friend of mine once asked me if I did not find it hard to catch her meaning. "Meaning!" I exclaimed. "There's none to catch." Among the books of her followers are all degrees of eccentricity. That of Nathaniel Holmes stands upon the threshold of the limbo, while as for Ignatius Donnelly, all of his works belong in its darkest recesses.

Relics of Sir Walter Scott.

By the death of the Rev. T. Scott-Huxley, a great-nephew of Sir Walter Scott, a most valuable collection of relics of the poet is about to be disposed of in London by order of his widow. These include a silver ornamental taper stand in a morocco and velvet case, which was purchased by Sir Walter Scott with his first fee, as an advocate, of five guineas; a mahogany ottoman stool used by him in his study at Abbotsford; two locks of his hair, inclosed in morocco cases; a lock of the beard of Walter Scott, the great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, "who swore never to shave till King James was restored;" and the poet's walking stick—a stout ash plant from the woods at Abbotsford—bearing a small silver label with his name engraved thereon. In addition there is a unique collection of nearly a hundred autograph letters from Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Scott, his mother; Thomas Scott, his brother, and Miss Anne Scott, his sister.—New York Press.

THE PERSEVERANCE OF JACOB BEAN.

Perseverance! Perseverance! Persevere and persevere!
Be persistent! Be persistent, day by day and year by year;
Thus you'll rise from mists obscure; thus you'll build and make a name—
Perseverance! Perseverance! 'Tis the only road to fame.

I have tried it; I have got there; I have reached it. Here is fame!
Universal recognition, simultaneous acclaim!
Thirty years I toiled obscure; forty, fifty, sixty years;
But unrecognized, unnoted, undiscerned among my peers.

But, still, I longed for glory; yet was glory never gained.
Seventy years I toiled for glory; still was glory unattained.
Perseverance! Perseverance! Persevere and persevere!—
Still I struggled on unnoticed, and I reached my eightieth year.

Yet I did not faint or waver; still my spirit was not cowed;
And I reached my ninetieth birthday 'mid the unregarded crowd.
Perseverance! Perseverance! Persevere and persevere!—
Fame she came and overtook me when I reached my hundredth year.

On my centennial birthday all the region round about,
All the towns of Ridge and Hayville and of Poqumville turned out;
And there were bands and banners and great speeches on the green
That praised "Our Centenarian, our grand old Jacob Bean!"

And they played "The Conquering Hero," "See, the Conquering Hero comes!"
And they played with fifes and bugles, cornets, tambourines and drums;
And selectmen and ministers and Congressman Leveen,
All praised "Our Centenarian, the grand old Jacob Bean!"

And they raised me on a platform, and I made the crowd a speech;
And I said: "Young men, behold me! take the lesson that I teach.
Just one word, young men, I give you—Persevere and persevere,
And you'll all gain recognition when you reach your hundredth year!"

—Sam Walter Foss, in Puck.

PITH AND POINT.

"What's an empty title, pa?" "An empty title is your mother's way of calling me the head of the house."—Chicago Record.

Cholly—"Why do they say a little learning is a dangerous thing?" Dolly—"If you ever get any you will find out."—Yonkers Statesman.

The master was asking questions. "Now, boys," he said, "how many months have twenty-eight days?" "All of them," replied a sharp lad.—Tit-Bits.

Mr. Sappy—"Smart? Why, she has bwains enough for two, Miss Mawy." She—"Has she? Then she is just the girl you ought to marry, Mr. Sappy."—Truth.

"My son is taking an exhaustive course in political economy." "What's that for?" "I had to do something to keep him out of my business."—Chicago Record.

"Clara said she gave you a cut glass bowl on your anniversary." "Yes, she did; but, you know, there are a great many different grades of cut glass."—Chicago Record.

Men don't think much of the girl who thinks,
So they who know aver,
But rather seek some thoughtless girl,
And give their thoughts to her.
—Detroit Journal.

It has been said that speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. This is not the true answer. Speech was given to man to prevent other people from talking.—Boston Transcript.

"That's a wise saying—'Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws!'" "Yes, one can evade the laws, but one can't get away from the songs."—Chicago Record.

"That's a fine, solid baby of yours, Middleton," said a friend who was admiring the first baby. "Do you think he's solid?" asked Middleton, rather disconsolately. "It seems to me as if he were all holler."—Stray Stories.

"Why, Jones, I declare you're the strangest of men,
For scarcely six months in this house you have stayed—
Now, what is the cause of your moving again?"
"It's a moving appeal that my landlord has made."
—Detroit Free Press.

A Traveling Island.

In Lake Tryson, near the zinc mines in Nerike, Sweden, there is an island about ten yards wide by twenty long, thickly wooded and much frequented by fishermen. After the heavy storms that raged last fall throughout northern Europe the island was found to have moved, so that it lay east and west instead of north and south, as formerly. On the morning of December 13 another surprise met the eyes of the fishermen. The island had moved 200 yards nearer shore. The government intends to investigate the phenomenon.—Chicago Record.

What a Boy Can Do.

No one really knows the horrors of cold weather until there is a boy in the family. When in he wants to go out, and when out he wants to come in, and the door is open all the time. A dog furnishes some idea of the intensity of the cold in the same way, but every one fails compared with a boy.—Atchison Globe.

The German Chemical Association has 2989 members, 1268 of whom are not Germans.

NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER.

Now that the war is over,
And the thundering guns are still;
And the sulphurous smoke has drifted away
From that horror under the hill;
After the groans of the wounded,
And the shrieks from the surgeon's knife
Are hushed at last, and the halt and maimed
Come hobbling back to life;
After the glare and the glory,
After the hell of it all;—
The sorrow and pain that will ever remain—
Upon whose hearts will it fall—
Now that the war is over?

Now that the war is over
And the praise of our heroes is sung;
And in far Spanish seas, to the tropical breeze
The folds of our banner are flung;
After the blood of our valiant
Is paid with a generous hand,
And the isles of the East and the isles of the West
Are bound with a star-spangled band,
What of the homes to the Eastward;
What of the homes to the West;
What of the homes to the North and the South—
That offered their bravest and best—
Now that the war is over?

—Francis S. Borton.

THE POINT OF HONOR

A True Story of the Heroic Age in Old Virginia.

By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

IN telling this story I shall use fictitious names. Otherwise the tale is a record of facts. The principal personage, whom I will call Carleton Coxe, because that was not his name, was not a rich man as we reckon riches nowadays. But in Virginia in the old days he was regarded as very comfortable. That is to say, he owned one plantation near Richmond whose lavish hospitality exceeded its productive capacity by several thousand dollars a year, and two plantations in Mississippi that were profitable enough to make good the deficiency, with ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year to spare.

Better still, his credit was undisputed, and to the Virginian of those old days credit was vastly more important than cash. I shall never forget how he made me ride forty miles through a cruel winter storm in order to pay a few hundreds of dollars to a friend to whom he owed the sum. The friend observed that as nothing in the world could tempt him out in such a storm to use the money, he could not see why Mr. Coxe had made anybody face the bitter weather in order to place it in his hands. But when I repeated his remark Mr. Coxe said: "Never in my life have I failed to pay a debt—big or little—on the day that it was due. That is why my credit is always good."

But he enjoyed another kind of credit that was even better. He was the best loved and most honered gentleman in all the country side—the one man whose word was law to all his neighbors.

He had a friend whom I will call William B. Arkwright. He was a man of as "good family" as any in Virginia. Bnt he was not prosperous. His planting was successful enough, and he might have lived comfortably upon its proceeds. But he was a visionary. He was given to projects, each of which he expected to yield him a great fortune, but each of which left him with a somewhat heavier debt than before to carry.

It was in his enthusiasm for one of these projects that Arkwright one day asked Carleton Coxe to help him to funds by indorsing his note. The request was declimed on the ground that the project was visionary and uncertain, and would probably have no other result than that of plunging its author into new difficulties.

Three months later Carleton Coxe received notice from a bank in Richmond that a note for $5000, indorsed by himself, would fall due within a few days.

He went to the bank and asked to see the note. It had been executed by William B. Arkwright. It bore Mr. Coxe's indorsement, forged by its maker, unquestionably in full confidence that he would be able to meet the obligation and thus wrong no one. It was the old story of good intentions thwarted.

Without a word as to the forgery Carleton Coxe took up the note, giving his own obligation in its stead. Meantime Arkwright went South upon some plea of business, and his family heard no more of him. Nevertheless a name that had always been held in honor was saved from disgrace by the act of self-sacrifice. And the self-sacrifice was the greater because that year a gin-house fire had burned Coxe's Mississppi cotton crop and thus deprived him of his income.

Arkwright had disappeared, but no shadow of scandal rested upon his name to grieve his wife and render his children outcasts by an inheritance of shame. The country South was infested with bandits at that time, and the disappearance of any man traveling there with a good horse was not difficult to account for. The honor of a distinguished family was saved, and even to his own wife the man who had saved it at so dear a price breathed no word of the hideous truth.

A month or two later Mr. Coxe was summoned to serve upon the grand jury of his county.

He went to court, for he never shirked and never equivocated and his soul simply could not consent to a lie.

But he declined to serve upon the grand jury. When questioned by the Judge as to his excuse, he replied:

"I have none. I simply decline to serve."

"But, Mr. Coxe, there must be a reason," said the Judge.

"There is. It is a reason touching my honor, and I am bound to indicate it to you. The oath of a grand juror binds him to bring before the grand jury any facts that he may know concerning any offense against the law committed within the last six months.

"I know of a crime committed within less than that time. But it in no way injures the community, and so no public duty requires me to reveal it. I alone am its victim, and for the sake of the innocent whose lives its publication would blast I have decided to keep silence. I cannot take the oath of a grand juror to-day."

"Do you not see, Mr. Coxe," said the Judge, "that the very reason you give for refusing to serve imposes an imperative obligation upon me to compel you to serve?"

"Very possibly," was the reply. "But I cannot serve. My honor forbids."

"But don't you know that it is my duty, if you persist in your refusal, to fine you to the full extent of your property, and to imprison you until you yield?"

"Your Honor knows best what your duty requires," replied the stately old gentleman, "and I have no doubt that you will unflinchingly do your duty as you understand it. But, pardon me, I mean no disrespect when I say that I, and no other human being, must determine what my honor requires. That lies between me and my God. I cannot serve upon the Grand Jury."

The court-room was by this time packed to suffocation, for all the people of the country were there on court days, and news of what was in progress had spread over the green outside.

The Judge was greatly perplexed. He inquired of the clerk the amount of Mr. Cox's possessions, and was told. Then he made another and almost tearful appeal for compliance, arguing that the mandate of a court absolve honor of its obligations.

The dignified old gentleman remained smilingly and courteously obdurate.

Finally the Judge turned to the clerk and said:

"Enter a fine of $1 against Mr. Coxe and an order that he be imprisoned in the county jail for the space of one minute, and further enter it of record that in the opinion of this court I am not fit to be a Judge. Mr. Sheriff, take your prisoner."

By this time the court-house had tumultuously emptied itself, and when the Sheriff walked out with his prisoner on his arm he found the entire able-bodied male population of the county surrounding the jail. They were already in possession of all the shotguns, axes, picks, crowbars and the like in the village, besides such firearms as the hotter-headed young men were accustomed to carry on their persons. Their spokesman announced to the Sheriff their determination that Carleton Cox, the noblest and most honored man in that community, should not be locked up in jail.

"It is only for a minute," began the Sheriff, but a howl of indignation drowned his voice.

"Bring me something to stand on," said Mr. Coxe to the Sheriff, "and I will make them a placating speech." He had been for many years their State Senator, and they were accustomed to hear and heed his words. But this time his oratory failed for its purpose. He showed them how certainly anarchy must ensue if the orders of the courts were defied. He explained to them that his offense had been a very grievous one. He begged them for his own honor's sake to let him expiate it by submitting to the insignificant punishment imposed by the Judge. He reminded them that as their Senator he was a lawmaker, and that it would especially ill become him to be lawbreaker.

At this point an old man of great influence in that community arose and bared his head to a breeze that swept his long white locks into a halo. He called out:

"Thou, God, Seest Us! Fellow-citizens: Resolved unanimously by the people of this county, in mass meeting assembled, that Carleton Coxe shall never pass the portals of a jail that we own."

A great shout made the resolution the law of popular will.

"Come," said the Sheriff, "I must report to the court."

His return read: "Prevented by the unanimous and indignant resistance of the entire county from executing the Court's order of imprisonment."

Said the Judge:

"Very well. The Court accepts the temporary detention of Mr. Coxe in custody of the Sheriff as full satisfaction of the order of imprisonment. Mr. Sheriff, discharge your prisoner. Mr. Clerk, call the docket."

Sixteen years later there came to a lawyer one day from New Orleans an envelope inclosing a bank cashier's check for $9800—the $5000, with sixteen years' interest added. With it was a note saying:

"A client of ours, whose residence we do not know, and whose name we withhold by his order, desires that this check shall be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. Carleton Coxe, who is understood to have died some years ago."

Thus "the point of honor" dominated to the end.—New York World.

ISTOOD HIS GROUND.

How One Fearless Suitor Met the Angry Attack of the Girl's Father.

There recently visited in Detroit a military man whose beautiful wife was an instantaneous favorite with all those who had the pleasure of meeting her. She was tall, erect, graceful, with a positive wealth of health and color. The romance of her courtship was entirely out of the usual, according to the Free Press.

A hard-headed and rugged old Southerner suddenly became rich through the discovery of coal in hills so steep that they defied all efforts at cultivation. He was a widower with one daughter, and nothing was left undone that money would do for her. She was worthy of this lavishment of riches and added the charm of intellectual attainments to those bestowed by nature. As a result the father became possessed of the idea that there was not one man in a million worthy of such a daughter, and resolutely set himself the task of driving away the other 999,999 as they might present themselves.

They came, but when they asked of the old gentleman the privilege of becoming suitors he promptly created a hurricane. He gave the sighing swains to plainly understand that they were too utterly unworthy and that their presence in the future would be the signal for opening up from an ambuscade vaguely hinted at. Lover after lover had ridden desperately away from his door before the son of Mars appeared. Upon him the stern parent opened up after the usual manner. The military man was characterized as presumptuous, mercenary and impertinent. The soldier smiled and declined to blush. He laughed and snapped his fingers when the old gentleman followed up with another outburst.

"Keep it going," he said, "you do it admirably. What an actor you are! You have driven away a score of craven youths. I decline to be terrified. But you are superb in the part."

Then the old gentleman wilted, sung low and surrendered, subject to the approval of the daughter, which was promptly given.

Business Hours in Havana.

The business of Havana does not commence early in the morning, as in Chicago, but rather late in the forenoon, as in New York. These people do not hurry. In some sections of the city early hours are observed and stores are practically closed from ten to twelve, while the proprietor is at breakfast. Where the meal is partaken of in the store business goes on rather interruptedly during the morning meal hour. I had occasion a day or two ago to accompany an American lady to the custom house, from which she was trying to extricate a gas range which had been there three or four weeks, and just as we were succeeding in discovering the whereabouts of the desired article we were informed that ten o'clock had arrived and nothing further could be done till twelve, as the entire force had now to go to breakfast. There was nothing to do but wait.—Chicago Record.

Spanish Monetary Unit.

The monetary unit of the Spanish West Indies is the peso, or silver dollar, worth in the United States about ninety-two cents. The dublon (gold of the United States) is worth $5.01. The moneys of old Spain current in all her colonies are the peseta, the onza, the media onza, the centen ($5.36), the escuedo, the escudito, the medio peso, the real fuerte (silver shilling), medio fuerte and medio, sixpence. In reality there are three money standards in this moneyless country—American gold, Spanish gold and silver.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Regarding Mud.

Mud is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Good Roads and Broad Tires.

Two things should go hand in hand for the advancement of our Western country—good roads and broad wagon tires to run upon them. In France they do not build good roads and then allow narrow-tired wagons to cut them up, but when they have built a good road they compel by law the owners of country wagons to use the wide tires, and it is said that the wagons are so constructed that the outer mark of the six-inch front wheel just meets the inner mark of the six-inch hind wheel, thus making, when the wagon is running in a straight line, a twelve-inch track of both wheels on either side. It is said that instead of such a wagon injuring the road, it really acts as a small roller and does good. The roads of France are among the best in the world, being better than the streets of most American cities.—St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

Expensive Bad Roads.

Nicholas Hoffman, of White Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, a few days ago obtained a verdict of $975 against the township for injuries received by being thrown from his wagon on a bad piece of road. The road was seven feet wide, but large rocks projected from either side a short distance apart. In trying to avoid one of these Hoffman drove over the other and was thrown from his wagon.

In Clair County, Snyder Township will be mulcted out of over $2000 as the result of a defective public highway. Mrs. Bessie Davis and her brothers, Edward and Harry Kockler, instituted a suit against the township to recover damages for injuries sustained on a highway a short distance from Tyrone. The three were driving along the road in a carriage, when the horses plunged over an ugly embankment. The jury awarded Mrs. Davis $2000 for the bodily injuries she sustained, and $20 to each of her brothers for the damage done to the vehicle.

Good Roads and Cycling.

The reason why all bicyclists are such advocates of good roads is that, having to furnish the motive power by the use of their own muscles, they learn at once what a mighty difference there is in the energy required to move the same load on a smooth, hard road or on an uneven and muddy one. Horses, unfortunately, cannot talk, and all the sympathy of those who are interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals has never been able to make any man comprehend the burden our unkept roads has imposed upon them so well as one hour's ride on a bicyele. The scientific facts had been declared and demonstrated time and again, but it took the bicycle to make people realize that they really were facts. And if automobile wagons ever come into general use they will clinch the matter, for the same men who might go on driving their horses to death for ages are brought to an abrupt stand-still by the contemplation of the fact that the expenditure of one dollar for mechanical power on a good road will accomplish more than two dollars on a bad one.—New York Journal.

Instruction in Road-Making.

Columbia University has taken a step in the right direction by establishing a department in practical road-making, in connection with the engineering and mechanical work of the University. Scientific road-making has reached a point of such importance, especially here in the East, that the necessity of adequately testing the road materials available in different localities has suggested the establishment of departments devoted to this purpose in connection with educational institntions. Harvard, however, is the only other university so far that does work of this sort. It is understood that students taking the engineering course at Columbia will hereafter have an opportunity to receive instruction in practical road-making, which is a line of education that has not heretofore been offered. Credit is due, by the way, to the efforts that have been made by the organized wheelmen of the country in promoting the cause of good roads. It is said that the establishment of this department at Columbia was first suggested and urged by the League of American Wheelmen.—Gunton's Magazine.

The Crusade in Brief.

Roads smooth and hard and high and good
Speak volumes for a neighborhood.

Wood-block pavement in Europe is not only one of the best but the most expensive of pavements.

Over ten millions of dollars have been expended in Queens County, New York, in the last few years on improved roads.

Vitrified brick and stone pavement are not so dusty nor hot as asphalt. Sprinkling is also more effective on the brick and stone surfaces.

To be sanitary a pavement should not be dusty. The dust of a pavement is not only an irritant but carries with it the bacteria of disease which, from various sources, are a necessary part of street filth.

Certain streets of London are paved with wooden blocks where all other kinds have failed. The wood is an Australian block, squared to about four inches and set on a firm foundation of concrete with the space of about a quarter-of-an-inch filled with an asphaltic tar.

"The greatest drawback to the business men just now is the poor county roads. Avenues of trade are practically blocked on account of the roads. I hope to see legislation so complete in this respect that a man or woman can go all over the country on a bicycle."—Hon. Frank Clarke, Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Jefferis, who is likely to be the next Mayor of Chester, Penn., said, in a recent speech, "We want to brush up the town. We want to have the city give people roads they can drive over, for there is not one road from the country into the town that is now fit to drive over." It is evident the doctor doesn't care to stand on a muddy platform.

LAWSUIT ABOUT A CLOCK.

Originally Valued at $8, Litigation Has Cost $8000, and the End is Not Yet.

Justice Eben C. Poole, of Evansville, Ind., has in his possession a clock valued at $8 that has cost $8000 already, and before the rightful ownership of the timepiece is settled it may cost that much more.

Mrs. Amanda McKinley, living on West Alabama street, bought a clock from W. W. White, agent in Evansville for the American Wringer Company, of Cincinnati, eighteen months ago. The woman made only one payment on the clock, and the agent attempted to take it from her by force. He failed, and the next day was arrested for striking Mrs. McKinley. White got out a writ of replevin for the clock, and the constable secured it. Mrs. McKinley sued for possession of the clock, and a jury found for her.

Mrs. McKinley also sued the American Wringer Company for $5000 damages, alleging that White, in trying to take the clock from her, permanently disabled her by striking her. She won the suit in two courts, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Indiana, where the matter rests at present.

Mrs. McKinley has filed a suit in a Justice's Court demanding the possession of the clock. The Justice informed her that she owed the court $10 in fees, and that she would have to make monthly payments on the timepiece to the wringer company. Mrs. McKinley will take the matter into a higher court. Although a jury has given her the possession of the clock, she cannot secure it until she has paid a sum three times its value. The woman is determined to have the timepiece, she says, if it costs her $1000 more. There had been a dozen lawyers to reap rich fees from the litigation over the clock. In the damage suit of Mrs. McKinley against the American Wringer Company, tried at Boonville, fifteen attorneys were employed.

Amusing Ignorance.

One of the most common subjects of amusement in American society is mistakes of its members who have more money than education. The wife of a millionaire in one of our cities recently expressed her preference for fancy dress parties to all others. "It was at one," she exclaimed, "that I first met my husband. He appeared in the garbage of a monk."

Another socially ambitious woman who gave costly dinners declared that her daughter "had lived so long in Paris that she spoke almost like a Parisite."

The wife of a political official who had found sudden promotion had studied French for a few months, and in trying to show that she knew the language proved that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. "What a petite girl Miss J. is?" some one said to her.

"Oh, you ought to see her sister! She is much petiter," she rejoined.

The mother of an American heiress who has made a brilliant marriage in England has a genius for blunders of this kind. It is said that when she was presented to the Prince of Wales he politely expressed his secret that her daughter did not seem to be in vigorous health. "She looks delicate," he said.

"Oh, your royal highness is mistaken!" she assured him, eagerly. "She is one of the most indelicate girls I know!"—Youth's Companion.

When He Was Taken For a Tramp.

On his way to a great Baptist convention Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Chicago's Board of Education, was endeavoring to think out an address which he was down to deliver. In order not to be annoyed by the talking around him, he went on the back platform of the train and sat down to think. As the train dashed by a station the operator telegraphed ahead, "Look out for tramp on rear platform." It was only with difficulty that one of the train hands was convinced that Andrews was not stealing a ride on the rear platform.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 15, 1899.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. Treverton departed this morning for Conference.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—A valuable cow belonging to Benjamin O'Connor died last Sunday.

—Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Harrisburg, is the guests of her parents in this place.

—Sacramental services will be held in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—George E. Dougherty was on Monday appointed postmaster at Robertsdale.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—A pension of six dollars per month has been granted to William Neff, of Alexandria.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Do not fail to read William Reed & Son's special sale of carpets, rugs and mattings on the 21st in another column of this issue.

—D. F. McConahy, who for severa months past has been employed at Johnstown, is spending a few days with his mother in Mapleton.

—Frank H. Logan, a Mapleton boy, has embarked in the butterine business at Harrisburg. His many friends in this vicinity wish him success.

—Deputy-Sheriff McIlroy was transacting business in Mapleton yesterday evening. Mr. McIlroy is an excellent gentleman and is a popular official.

—M. L. Rex has resigned the position of superintendent of the Phillips sand works and W. H. Mounts has been appointed to the vacancy. Both parties have our best wishes.

—The reign of the groundhog terminates to-day and his hogship seems loathe to surrender control. The morning has been disagreeable. Rain, snow and sleet have fallen.

—Willie Hooper, of Spring street, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of his birth last Saturday. Twenty-four friends about his own age were present on the occasion and a very pleasant time was spent.

—Peter L. Posten, of Union township, last week received intelligence that his pension had been increased to $17 per month. He was a good soldier and we congratulate him on this recognition of his claims.

—Hon. H. J. McAteer, of Alexandria, last week tendered his resignation as deputy surveyor of the port of Philadelphia to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. His term would not expire until July 1st.

—Harvey J. Rose, aged 45 years, division operator of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at his home in Harrisburg yesterday afternoon after a brief illness. Mr. Rose was very popular among the operators of the middle division.

—A colored man was arrested in Huntingdon yesterday who is charged with robbing the store of J. K. Adams at Juniata, and with stealing goods from a car in the Altoona yard. He had twenty pairs of shoes in his possession, carrying them in a bag.

—The entire window glass plant of Chambers & McKee at Jeannette was closed yesterday on account of a strike of the lehr tenders. Two thousand men are idle as a result and the situation is reported serious. The men are striking for a ten per cent. advance.

—Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville will speak to-morrow (Thursday) evening in the M. E. church to the people of Mapleton on the subject of missions. We advise all who can to go and hear this good woman speak of a subject near to her heart. She is a splendid talker.

—Ruth Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall P. Truax, died at the home of the parents in this place at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning of dropsy of the brain. She was aged 13 months and 24 days. The remains were interred Monday afternoon in the U. B. cemetery, services, conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward, being held in the U. B. church. The bereaved parents have the warmest sympathy of the community.

—Safe insurance protects. Strong companies are safest. The Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia are among the strongest companies. Represented by John G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa. Get estimates and examine policies.

—Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skipper, died last Friday afternoon, aged 20 days. The remains were interred Sunday afternoon in the U. B. cemetery, services, conducted by B. F. Slates, being held at the home of the parents. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam spent several days of last week with friends in Tyrone. From her we learn that Roy, eldest son of James S. Gillam, has been seriously ill for some time but is slowly convalescing. His many friends in this section hope for his speedy restoration to health.

—Howard E. Butz yesterday morning took charge of the Huntingdon postoffice. The retiring postmaster, Samuel E. Fleming, has filled the position two terms of four years each and his administration of the duties has been very creditable to himself and satisfactory to the patrons. We wish for Bro. Butz a pleasant and successful term.

—Rev. Earle, of Lewisburg, preached in the Baptist church, Mill Creek, Sunday morning. Mr. Earle has for several years been giving lectures on the Bible. His discourse was eloquent, inspiring and helpful. He is now seeking a pastorate but that little company of Baptists can scarcely hope to secure as their pastor a man possessing such gifts.

—Major Ralph Crotsley was last Friday appointed postmaster at Colfax, vice Mrs. Brown deceased. It was feared the Colfax office would be closed as no one in the vicinity seemed willing to assume the duties and responsibility for the small emoluments. We are pleased to note that such is not the case and hope the Major may live long to discharge the duties.

—Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Charles B. Hancock, son of Dyson Hancock, of Hill Valley, was killed at Lewistown yesterday evening. About ten days ago he secured a position as brakeman on the middle division and his crew was shifting cars last evening at Lewistown. Charlie had his foot caught in a frog and was run down and instantly killed. He was an excellent young man, in the 21st year of his age and had many warm friends in this place, who extend sympathy to the grief stricken parents.

—A. J. Haws, of the firm of A. J. Haws & Son, of Johnstown, died suddenly in Philadelphia last Wednesday evening. On February 23d Mr. Haws spent a few hours in Mapleton as the guest of the editor of the ITEM and contemplated some extensive industrial developments in this section. He was a man of large means, charitable in disposition and very energetic. He was the pioneer in the fire brick business in this country and was the owner of valuable patents. We were sorry to hear of his sudden death.

—Way passenger, which passes here at 11.13, A. M. was wrecked by running into a west-bound freight train, just east of Allegrippus tower last Thursday afternoon. Three engines were wrecked and three tracks were blocked. Engineer John B. Farr and fireman George W. Kern, both of Altoona, were killed. They were engineer and fireman of the "snapper," or extra engine pulling way passenger up the mountain. It is claimed that the operator at IA tower gave way passenger a clear block when there was a freight train ahead pulling for the side track at Allegrippus. The operator has been arrested and yesterday was bound over in bail for $2000 to appear at the next term of the Blair county court. His name is Harry Eckley and his home Cresson. The engineer leaves five small children, his wife having died on the 21st of last month. The fireman was a single man.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

School Reports.

Following are the reports of Mapleton borough schools for sixth month, ending Monday, March 6, 1899:

No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled,	18	19	37
Average attendance,	16	15	31
Per cent. of "	89	79	84

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Victor Wallet, Cecil O'Connor, Howard Hommon, John Turnbaugh, Brinton Dell, Harold Spangler, Edith Spangler. Visitors 25.

No. 2—Miss Milda D. Chilcote, teacher.

	Males	Female	Total
Whole No. enrolled,	22	18	40
Average attendance,	19	15	34
Per cent. of "	91	82	86

Following are the names of pupils who were perfect in attendance during month: Hattie Lamberson, Tillie Neice, Esther Brown, Ella McHugh, David Norris, Loy Rex, George White. Willie Hooper, Harry Turnbaugh, Edward Spangler, Clinton Dell, Gilbert Wise, Roy O'Connor, Glen McMullin. Visitors 30, and schools Nos. 1 and 3.

No. 3—H. G. Swope, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled,	14	11	25
Average attendance,	12	9	21
Per cent. of "	89	88	88

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Edith Wood, Olie Lamberson, John Robley, Chas. McMullin, Tommy White, Guy Hicks. Visitors 3.

No. 4—G. W. Wright, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled,	10	10	20
Average attendance,	9	9	18
Per cent. of "	93	93	93

The following named pupils were perfect in attendance during month: Etta McDonald, Dorothea Robley, Olive Chilcote, Myrtle Wright, Ada Wilson, Lulu McDonald, Ada McDonald. Visitors 13.

Argument Court.

Argument court convened at ten o'clock on Monday forenoon with Judges Bailey, Benson and Rogers on the bench. The following matters were presented and acted upon by the Court:

J. F. Schock was appointed commissioner to inquire as to the lunacy of Minnie O. Neff, of Porter township.

W. B. Simpson, esq., was appointed trustee to take charge of funds of Walter L. Melus, under the will of John Whitney, of Todtowuship, deceased.

Upon motion of J. C. Jackson, esq., a member of the board of examiners, Barton L. Simpson who has been a student at law in the office of J. R. & W. B. Simpson, esquires, was admitted to practice.

Henry S. Musser, trustee under will of Jacob Musser, late of Brady township, deceased, was authorized to invest funds at five per cent.

Jno. S. Blair, esq., of Washington, D. C., was relieved upon his own petition as guardian of Frederick Blair Jaeckel, of Huntingdon. S. R. Shumaker was appointed in his stead.

Return of sale of real estate of Jane H. Magill, late of Jackson township, deceased, to James A. Bailey, was confirmed nisi.

Return of real estate of Isaac Kurtz, was confirmed nisi.

Elizabeth Beck, wife of H. C. Beck, of Warriorsmark, was declared a feme sole trader.

John Shearer and James Speer were appointed appraisers to set aside property of Geo. W. Pattison, late of Tell township, deceased, to his widow.

Inquest awarded to make partition of the real estate of Levi Piper, late of Dublin township, deceased.

T. S. Johnston ordered to pay certain amounts due under his account as guardian of Grace Conrad Russell.

Citation awarded to D. E. Frazier, administrator of Samuel H. Ewing, late of West township, deceased, to file an account.

The Register of Wills was ordered to issue letters of administration *pondente lite* upon the estate of Elizabeth A. Neff, late of Porter township, deceased, to David Cunningham and Henry A. Neff.

In re Matilda Sheetrom, vs. Trexler Stave & Lumber Co., amended statement filed.

Alonzo W. Jones appointed guardian of M. G. Jones, of Ohio, in the matter of the estate of Levi Piper, deceased.

Answer filed to citation to D. A. Charlton, guardian of Rilla Green, to file an account.

Hon. W. H. Benson was appointed guardian of Roy H. Taylor and Seibert Taylor, of Tod township.

Inquest awarded to make partition of the real estate of Nathan G. Horton, late of Cassville, deceased.

William A. Vaughn appointed constable for Penn township.

Return of rule on the heirs of Silas Drake, late of Dublin township, deceased, to accept or refuse real estate at valuation, etc.

Report of Richard W. Williamson, esq., auditor to hear and decide exceptions to account of E. R. Brown, executor of C. J. Brown, late of Orbisonia, deceased, and to make distribution, was confirmed nisi.

J. M. Blair, guardian of Albert W. Rogers, was authorized to join in sale of real estate in Lycoming county.

In the case of Benner R. Myton, vs. James A. Wilson to restrain him from laying pipes to a certain spring of plaintiff on his farm in Logan township (in equity) the injunction previously granted, was made pepetual in an opinion handed down by the Court.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases and especially Piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry Delaney and Eva J. Kelly, both of Orbisonia.

W. J. Rogers, Orbisonia, and Alice M. Walls, Wayne township, Mifflin county.

Joseph Ronk, Jr., Juniata township, and Margaret May Waite, Morris township.

Jesse B. Borst, Miller township, and Mary M. Hutchison, West township.

Harry A. Aurand and Demma Reed, both of Newton Hamilton.

Samuel W. Bair and Mary Temple, both of Shirley township.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils, and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR RENT—A blacksmith property in Mill Creek. Good location. Only shop in town. Shop, house, stable and tools will be rented together for $12 per month. None but good workmen in iron and wood need apply. Address G. W. Simpson, Mill Creek, Pa.

Save Money

By buying your goods

At Clay Park's Cash Store,

Three Springs, Pa.

Prices lower this year than ever before.

Cook Stoves
(Operation Guaranteed) $11.00 to $19.50.

Sewing Machines
(High Grade) $16.50.

Washing Machines
$2.75.

Two-Horse Plows
$5.50.

Carpets, Mattings, Window Shades, Oil Cloth, Etc.,
of the latest styles.

Write for prices on Spring Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Grain Drills, Mowers, Binders, Reapers, Hay Rakes, Cutting Boxes, Grind Stones, Twine, Rope, Buggies, Surreys, Stick Wagons, Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Plaster, Fertilizer, etc.

I can save you from 10 to 40 per cent. on the above line of goods.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Cattle, Sheep and Wool taken same as cash.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, Pa.

BALDWIN'S

$16.00 Suits

Are not the "Good as Tailor Made" kind.

They Are Tailor Made Suits.

Fitted Carefully as Our $50 Ones.

BALDWIN,
The Tailor,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

DRY . . GOODS.

The largest and most complete line of

Fall and Winter

dry goods received since I have been in business. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

A. B. Gillam's Greatest Christmas Bargains.

The coming of Christmas; you will believe in its near approach when you see the display at A. B. Gillam's. You'll feel we've been lavish in our purchases. A look through the pretty offerings will make your heart young. You will regret that you are not a child again, so that you may enter more fully into the pleasures of the happy holiday season. You'll find nothing lacking in the display. An entire absence of extravagance in prices will be particularly noticeable, for purchasing from the manufacturers direct enables us to make the very low prices you will be impressed with, and the many choice designs shown. Just a hint here and there. You can only form a correct idea of their beauty by looking through the store.

Surprise Boxes,
Horns,
Albums,
Sterling Silver Brushes,
Dolls,
at 5 cts. and up.
Perfume,
A fine assortment of
China,
Doll's Cribs,
Some nice things in
Stationery,
Toilet Articles,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs.

Our general stock is complete. We invite you to come early before our stock is picked over. You will find a good selection of gifts.

A. B. Gillam.

ST. JACOBS OIL cures Rheumatism.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Neuralgia.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Lumbago.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sciatica.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sprains.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Bruises.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Soreness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Stiffness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Backache.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Muscular Aches.

Nuremberg produces, among other things, some 250,000,000 pencils every year.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

The Swedish mile is the longest mile in the world, being exactly 11,700 yards.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease—"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNIE ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

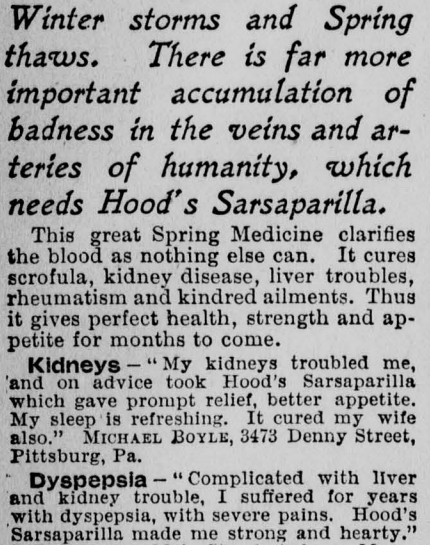
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Code Books on Warships.

All code books carried on warships have leaden backs, to make them sink if lost overboard. The letters in the book, moreover, are printed with peculiar ink, which fades away when it comes in contact with the water. To make things still more safe the letters are changed every few months by the Navy Department. Even on warships few officers know their vessel's official signal code.

SYRUP OF FIGS



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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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New York. Chicago. Denver.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Brilliant Bitterness"—Attila the Hun Used as a Horrible Example—Is He a Type of the Wormwood Mentioned in Revelation?

TEXT: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."—Revelation x., 11.

Patrick and Lowth, Thomas Scott, Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes and some other commentators say that the star Wormwood of my text was a type of Attila, king of the Huns. He was so called because he was brilliant as a star, and, like wormwood, he imbittered everything he touched. We have studied the Star of Bethlehem, and the Morning Star of Revelation and the Star of Peace, but my subject calls us to gaze at the star Wormwood, and my theme might be called "Brilliant Bitterness."

A more extraordinary character history does not furnish than this man Attila, the king of the Huns. The story goes that one day a wounded heifer came limping along through the fields, and a herdsman followed its bloody track on the grass to see where the heifer was wounded, and went on back, farther and farther, until he came to a sword fast in the earth, the point downward, as though it had dropped from the heavens, and against the edges of this sword the heifer had been cut. The herdsman pulled up that sword and presented it to Attila. Attila said that sword must have dropped from the heavens from the grasp of the god Mars, and its being given to him meant that Attila should conquer and govern the whole earth. Other mighty men have been delighted at being called liberators or the Merciful or the Good, but Attila called himself and demanded that others call him "the Scourge of God."

At the head of 700,000 troops, mounted on Cappadocian horses, he swept everything, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. He put his iron heel on Macedonia and Greece and Thrace. He made Milan and Pavia and Padua and Verona beg for mercy, which he bestowed not. The Byzantine castles, to meet his ruinous levy, put up at auction massive silver tables and vases of solid gold. When a city was captured by him, the inhabitants were brought out and put into three classes. The first class, those who could bear arms, must immediately enlist under Attila or be butchered; the second class, the beautiful women, were made captives to the Huns; the third class, the aged men and women, were robbed of everything and let go back to the city to pay a heavy tax.

It was a common saying that the grass never grew where the hoof of Attila's horse had trod. His armies reddened the waters of the Seine and the Moselle and the Rhine with carnage and fought on the Catalonian plains the fiercest battle since the world stood—300,000 dead left on the field. On and on until all those who could not oppose him with arms lay prostrate on their faces in prayer, then a cloud or dust was seen in the distance, and a bishop cried, "It is the aid of God," and all the people took up the cry. "It is the aid of God." As the cloud of dust was blown aside the banners of re-enforcing armies marched in to help against Attila. "The Scourge of God." The most unimportant occurrences he used as a supernatural resource. After three months of failure to capture the city of Aquileia, when his army had given up the siege, the flight of a stork and her young from the tower of the city was taken by him as a sign that he was to capture the city, and his army, inspired with the same occurence, resumed the siege and took the walls at a point from which the stork had emerged. So brilliant was the conqueror in attire that his enemies could not look at him, but shaded their eyes or turned their heads.

Slain on the evening of his marriage by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assassination, his followers bewailed him, not with tears, but with blood, cutting themselves with knives and lances. He was put into three coffins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was buried by night, and into his grave was poured the most valuable coins and precious stones, amounting to the wealth of a kingdom. The gravediggers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth was entombed.

The Roman empire conquered the world, but Attila conquered the Roman empire. He was right in calling himself a scourge, but instead of being "the scourge of God" he was the scourge of hell.

Because of his brilliancy and bitterness, the commentators might well have supposed him to be the star Wormwood of the text. As the regions he devastated were ports most opulent with fountains and streams and rivers, you see how graphic my text is: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

Have you ever thought how many embittered lives there are all about us, misanthropic, morbid, acrid, saturnine? The European plant from which wormwood is extracted, Artemisia absinthium, is a perennial plant, and all the year round it is ready to exude its oil. And in many human lives there is a perennial distillation of acrid experiences. Yea, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baleful influence over others. There are Attilas of the home, Attilas of the social circle, Attilas of the church, Attilas of the State, and one-third of the waters of all the world are poisoned by the falling of the star Wormwood. It is not complimentary to human nature that most men, as soon as they get great power, become overbearing. The more power men have the better, if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better, if they use it for evil.

But are any of you the star Wormwood? Do you scold and growl from the thrones paternal or maternal? Are your children everlastingly pecked at? Are you always crying "Hush!" to the merry voices and swift feet, and to the laughter, which occasionally trickles through at wrong times, and is suppressed by them until they can hold it no longer, and all the barriers burst into unlimited guffaw and cachinnation, as in high weather the water has trickled through a slight opening in the milldam, but afterward makes wider and wider breach until it carries all before it with irresistible freshet? Do not be too much offended at the noise your children now make. It will be still enough when one of them is dead. Then you would give your right hand to hear one shout from the silent voice, or one step from the still foot. You will not any of you have to wait very long before your house is stiller than you want it. Alas that there are so many homes not known to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where children are whacked and cuffed and ear pulled, and senselessly called to order, and answered sharply and suppressed, until it is a wonder that under such processes they do not all turn out Nana Sahibs!

But I will change this and suppose you are a star of worldly prosperity. Then you have large opportunity. You can encourage that artist by buying his picture. You can improve the fields, the stables, the highway, by introducing higher style of fowl and horse and cow and sheep. You can bless the world with pomological achievement in the orchard. You can advance arboriculture and arrest the deathful destruction of the American forests, You can put a piece of sculpture into the niche of that public academy. You can endow a college. You can stocking 1000 bare feet from the winter frost. You can build a church. You can put a missionary of Christ on that foreign shore. You can help ransom a world. A rich man with his heart right—can you tell me how much good a James Lenox or a George Peabody or a Peter Cooper or a William E. Dodge did while living or is doing now that he is dead. There is not a city, town or neighborhood that has not glorious specimens of consecrated wealth.

But suppose you grind the face of the poor. Suppose, when a man's wages are due, you make him wait for them because he cannot help himself. Suppose that, because his family is sick and he has had extra expenses, he should politely ask you to raise his wages for this year, and you roughly tell him if he wants a better place to go and get it. Suppose, by your manner, act as though he were nothing and you were everything. Suppose you are selfish and overbearing and arrogant. Your first name ought to be Attila and your last name Attila, because you are the star Wormwood and you have imbittered one-third, if not three-thirds of the waters that roll past your employes and operatives and dependents and associates, and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral in order to make the occasion respectable will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes, as there are persons occupying them. You will be in the world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity, the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute?

Hundred gated Thebes—for all time to be the study of antiquarian and hieroglyphist. Her stupendous ruins spread over twenty-seven miles, her sculptures presenting in figure of warrior and chariot the victories with which the now forgotten kings of Egypt shook the nations; her obelisks and columns; Karnak and Luxor, the stupendous temples of her pride! Who can imagine the greatness of Thebes in those days, when the hippodrome rang with her sports and foreign royalty bowed at her shrines, and her avenues roared with the wheels of processions in the wake of returning conqurors? What spirit of destruction spread the lair of wild beats in her royal sepulchers and taught the miserable cottagers of to-day to build huts in the courts of her temples and sent desolation and ruin skulking behind the obelisks, and dodging among the sarcophagi, and leaning against the columns, and stooping among the arches, and weeping in the waters which go mournfully by, as though they were carrying the tears of all the ages? Let the mummies break their long silence and come up to shiver in the desolation and point to fallen gates and shattered statues and defaced sculpture, responding: "Thebes built not one temple to God. Thebes hated righteousness and loved sin. Thebes was a star, but she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

Babylon, with her 250 towers and her brazen gates and her embattled walls, the splendor of the earth gathered within her gates, her hanging gardens built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his bride. Amytis, who had been brought up in a mountainous country and could not endure the flat country around Babylon. These hanging gardens built terrace above terrace, till at the height of 400 feet there were woods waving and fountains playing, the verdure, the foliage, the glory, looking as if a mountain were on the wing. On the tiptop a king walking with his queen among the statues, snowy white, looking up at birds brought from distant lands and drinking out of tankards of solid gold or looking off over rivers and lakes upon nations subdued and tributary, crying, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?"

From the persecutions of the pilgrim fathers and the Huguenots in other lands God set upon these shores a nation. The council fires of the aborigines went out in the greater light of a free government. The sound of the warwhoop was exchanged for the thousand wheels of enterprise and progress. The mild winters, the fruitful summers, the healthful skies, charmed from other lands a race of hardy men, who loved God and wanted to be free. Before the woodman's ax forests fell and rose again into ships' masts and churches' pillars. Cities on the banks of lakes began to rival cities by the sea. The land quakes with the rush of the rail car, and the waters are churned white with the steamer's wheel. Fabulous bushels of Western wheat meet on the way fabulous bushels of Eastern coal. Furs from the North pass on the rivers fruits from the South. And trading in the same market are Maine lumbermen and South Carolina rice merchant and Ohio farmer and Alaska fur dealer. And churches and schools and asylums scatter light and love and mercy and salvation upon 70,000,000 of people.

I pray that our nation may not copy the crimes of nations that have perished; that our cup of blessing turn not to wormwood and we go down. I am by nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue to advance until the world shall reach the millenial era. Our only safety is in righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord to this land and break his Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a people, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil war nor raging epidemic, nor drought, nor mildew, nor scourge of locust and grasshopper; if the political corruption which has poisoned the foundations of public virtue and beslimed the high places of authority, making free government at times a hissing and a byword in all the earth; if the drunkenness and licentiousness that stagger and blaspheme in the streets of our great cities, as though they were reaching after the fame of a Corinth and a Sodom, are not repented of, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin. The pillars of our national and State capitols will fall more disastrously than when Sampson pulled down the Dragon, and future historians will record upon the page bedewed with generous tears the story that the free nation of the west arose in splendor which made the world stare. It had magnificent possibilities; it forgot God; it hated justice; it hugged its crimes, it halted on its high march; it reeled under the blow of calamity; it fell, and as it was going down all the despotisms of earth from the top of bloody thrones began to shout: "Aha! So would we have it!" while struggling and oppressed peoples looked out from dungeon bars, with tears and groans and cries of untold agony, the scorn of those and the woe of these, uniting in the exclamation: "Look yonder! 'There fell a great star from heaven burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood!'"

DOMESTIC HAPPENINGS.

Occurrences All Over the Country Told by the Wire.

TWELVE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The Tug James Bowen Goes Down Off the Virginia Capes—A Sharp Fight With Burglars—Work of Missouri Whitecaps—Chinaman Foreman of a Kansas Jury—Omaha's Mayor Not Eligible.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—The German steamship Albano, Captain Koch, arrived in Hampton Roads Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock from New York to Newport News, and reported the loss of the tug James Bowen on Monday night with all on board, numbering twelve persons, the loss of her own second mate and a hard struggle to save the crew of the mud barge Admiral, which was being towed by the Bowen from Norfolk to Philadelphia.

The Bowen and her tow were caught in a gale outside the Virginia Capes on Monday night, when the tug sprung a leak and sank with every one on her, including the Superintendent of the American Towing Company, which owned the Bowen.

The Albano sighted the barge in distress, floating helplessly, on Tuesday afternoon. After a hard battle with the waves the crew of the lifeboat, in charge of the second mate, succeeded in taking off the captain and crew of the barge at 4.30 o'clock. The second mate, however, was lost overboard while making the rescue. The Albano also lost a lifeboat.

MISSOURI WHITECAPS AT WORK.

Seven Men Taken From Their Homes at Missouri City and Severely Whipped.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo. (Special).—Fifty masked men rode into town a few evenings ago and proceeded to administer justice without consulting judge or jury. They marched to the jail, broke down the doors and seized Odie Summers, confined for a misdemeanor. They took him to the public school grounds where, though the mercury was near zero, they tied him to a tree and one of their number proceeded to administer forty lashes with a knotted rope while the leader counted them off.

Leaving Summers bound, the Whitecaps proceeded to the homes of five other men—Joe Asbury, Dennis Stephens, Jesse Yates, Ben Munkers and Riley Yates. As each appeared he was bound until the five were corralled, when they were taken half a mile from town, stripped and severely beaten, after which they were ordered to leave town within three days. Asbury was told that they would hang him if he did not get out at once.

The regulators then marched to the home of Terry Chaney and ordered him to produce his nephew, James Jackson, whom they charged with having insulted a lady. Chaney refused and was roughly handled. His son attempted to protect Jackson, for whom the mob was searching, but was compelled to strip and stand out in the snow while the regulators continued their search. Jackson was finally found in the smoke house, compelled to strip, and they gave him twenty-five lashes.

SHARP FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

One of a Gang Who Entered a Station Mortally Wounded.

SCRANTON, Penn. (Special.)—A gang of burglars who were plundering the Delaware and Hudson station at Peckville, near here, were surprised by the police authorities early Wednesday morning, and one of them, who gave his name as John Shannon, of Shamokin, was fatally wounded.

The station is connected with the residence of the agent by an electric burglar alarm. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning the alarm sounded and Agent Broad dressed and summoned Chief of Police Craig and an officer. Together the three men hurried to the station, about a quarter of a mile distant. The burglars heard the men approaching, and when they were a short distance from the station opened fire on them. The three men surrounded the building and began firing. Several shots were exchanged when the robbers dashed from the station. One of them fell with a bullet in his left side, near the heart. Another of the robbers was shot in the arm, but managed to escape.

The wounded man was brought to this city on a freight train. None of the Peckville men were wounded.

The robbers did not get any money.

SAM WAH ON A JURY.

Native of China Elected Foreman in Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Kan. (Special).—Sam Wah, Chinese, who has not the least idea of American law or court customs, was drawn on a jury with five negroes in Judge Haskett's court here on Wednesday to try a case wherein Mary Epps, a colored woman and clairvoyant, sued Ben Bruce, a landlord, also colored, for $100 for professional services in removing "spooks" from two of his houses.

Sam Wah refused to obey the summons, and was dragged into the court by a constable on an attachment and compelled to serve. The negroes elected him foreman. After hearing several expert witnesses on spirits and ghosts the Court threw the case out on the ground that the plaintiff had no city license to practice a profession.

THE OMAHA MAYORALTY.

Nebraska Court Decides the Present Incumbent is Ineligible.

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special).—The Supreme Court has disposed of the Omaha Mayoralty contest by dismissing the appeal of Mayor Frank E. Moores, and declaring him ineligible to hold the office.

The Court also finds that ex-Mayor Brootch, who brought the proceedings for a writ of ouster, is also ineligible and his petition without standing in court.

Under the decision it now rests with the President of the Omaha City Council to begin proceedings to unseat Mayor Moores, but it is thought he may be allowed to serve out his term.

Fatal Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred near Parkesburg, West Va., a few days ago, by which two men were killed instantly, an oil well burned, and other damage done. George French, Jamestown, N. Y., and M. Michaels, a farmer, were killed. Tom Carroll, John Metcalf, Charles Blair, and William Hopkins were seriously injured.

Southern Railway's New Train to the South.

On March 12 the Southern Railway, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, began to run a new train from New York to Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa, with immediate connection at Jacksonville for St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami and other points on the east coast of Florida.

It leaves New York at 2.50 P. M. daily, arrives at Augusta the following day at 2.45 P. M., Savannah 3.15 P. M. and Jacksonville 7.40 P. M., making immediate connection with the "Miami Limited," on the Florida East Coast Railway for St. Augustine, Miami and other points. Pullman drawing-room sleepers from New York to Aiken and Tampa.

The Southern Railway is operating four fast passenger trains daily to the South, including the celebrated "Florida Limited," giving the traveling public the very best service ever enjoyed.

Full information from Alex. S. Thweatt Eastern Pass. Agt., 271 Broadway, New York.

The new battleship Maine is to be liberally covered with cork carpet and linoleum.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Every cent of the tax assessed last year in Orrington, Me., was collected.

America's greatest physicians have conquered La Grippe and its after effects. Their treatment has been thoroughly tested in the hospitals of Europe and of this country, and is embodied in Dr. Kay's Lung Balm.

Rev. H. B. Dye, of Morrison, Iowa, writes: "Mrs. Dye had a bad attack of La Grippe which settled on her lungs. She used Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, with most decided good effects, which is a repetition of past experience with her. Nothing is so prompt and positive in its effects on her lungs."

You should write for free advice and a copy of Dr. Kay's Home Treatment, an illustrated book of 116 pages of receipts, etc. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The largest ruby in the world is in the British state crown.

Make Sure.

There have been years of misery suffered from a little nerve because St. Jacobs Oil was not used to cure Neuralgia, which affected it. Make sure and don't wait.

The number of Chinese Temples in the United States is now forty-seven.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Philadelphia has a library for the blind with 3000 volumes.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mexico has 7500 miles of railroad, having added 440 during 1898.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A trollry road in Maine has a rotary snow-plow.

Actors, vocalists, public speakers recommend Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

Physicians report that the Pope has fully recovered from the surgical operation.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

We issue on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Shears Made Famous by Salisbury.

One of Lord Salisbury's pet anecdotes is the story of a barber whom he once patronized. This tonsorial artist did not fail to recognize his patron, for the latter, on passing the shop a few days later, was gratified to observe a placard in the window bearing this inscription: "Hair cut, 3d. With the same scissors as I cut Lord Salisbury's hair, 6d."

Waiting to Take Hold.

You know the misery of Sciatica is awful. Well, if you love misery better than cure, let it go on, but St. Jacobs Oil is waiting to take hold, subdue the pain, and set you all right.

There are 3000 English words that are not found in the dictionary.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The first mint of the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1792.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer invaluable as a Cough remedy. Effect magical.—LIZZIE J. JUNK, 448 West 25th St., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1897.

The longest carpet in this country is 336 feet long and six feet wide, without seams.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The United States contains 35,467 drug stores.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

About one German woman in every twenty-seven works in a factory.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

About eight million tons of coal are annually consumed in London.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

There are 269 color varieties of the chrysanthemum to be seen in Japan.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Counties in Indiana have been authorized to use voting machines.

Saving the Nation Needless Expense.

A new postoffice was established in a small village way out West, and a native of the soil was appointed postmaster. After a while complaints were made that no mail was sent out from the new office, and an inspector was sent to inquire into the matter.

He called upon the postmaster and asked why no mail had been sent out. The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mail-bag hanging up in a corner and said: "Well, I ain't sent it out 'cause the bag ain't nowhere nigh full yet!"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 19.

Lesson Text: "Christ the Good Shepherd," John x., 1-16—Golden Text: John x., 11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. The misconduct of the scribes and Pharisees, who ought to have been the faithful shepherds of the people, brings to mind the words by the prophets, notably in Jer. xxiii. and Ezek. xxxiv. Unfaithfulness and unbelief seem to prevail in all ages in the professing people of God. By the gate of Eden, with its sword and sacrifice; by the gate and door and veil of the tabernacle He taught the people the only way of access to Himself. He now reminds them of it and says that all other ways are invented by those who would rob God of His honor.

2. The true shepherd accepts God's way and knows no other. Like Noah building the ark or Moses the tabernacle, he has no suggestions to make, but simply obeys God implicitly. He does not appoint himself to office, but God calls him and appoints him, as He did Moses and Joshua and Samuel, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, the apostles and all who are willing to be wholly subject to Him.

3. His voice is recognized as the voice of one in authority, and He is followed and trusted. He said to Moses, Thou hast found grace in My sight, and I know thee by name (Ex. xxxiii., 17). Through Isaiah He said, Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou art mine (Isa. xliii., 1).

4. A great many people who bear His name and seem to be doing His work do not understand this, for they complain of not been able to accomplish what they wish nor get where they desire to go. There must be a misunderstanding somewhere, for when we follow where He leads all should be easy, and when He goes before He will not leave obstacles in the way of those whom He leads.

5. Sheep must be wiser than people, for, while sheep will not follow a stranger, many who call themselves Christians follow those who do not follow Christ and yet think they are in the right way. They do not seem to know the difference between His voice and that of strangers. His word is His voice. It is true from the beginning and forever settled in heaven (Ps. cxix., 89).

6. "They understood not." It seems a comparatively simple parable in the light of the prophecies we have referred to, but it was all dark to them, for they were more full of tradition than of His Word, the Scriptures. It is even so now, and a Bible study to those unaccustomed to it is something very strange. How sadly He says even to His disciples, Do ye not yet understand? How is it that ye do not understand? (Math. xvi., 9, 11).

7. Now He says plainly, "I am the door of the sheep." The gate of the garden of Eden, the gate and door and veil of the tabernacle, the door of Noah's ark, the entrance to the city of refuge, were all typical of Him who is the way and the only way. There is none other name given under heaven among men whereby we may be saved (Acts iv., 18). Christ told men to look unto Him and they would be saved. Christ is God, and when we receive Christ we receive God. The Son has left on record that blessed truth, "Him that cometh unto Me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi., 37).

8. All before Him or beside Him were thieves and robbers. I take it that the expression "All that ever came before Me" has the same thought as in Ex. xx., 3, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." The first thief and robber was satan, who tried to take Adam and Eve away from God.

9. Again He says that He is the door, and He speaks of safety and plenty. Not only is He the door, but He is also our salvation and our food. He said, "He that eateth Me, even He shall live by Me" (John vi., 57). Any one may enter in and find in Him salvation and rest and peace and plenty.

10. He desires to give life and life abundantly, while the thief seeks only to destroy. The father of all the thieves is called the adversary, who goeth about seeking whom he may devour (I Pet. v., 8). Christ is our life. When we receive Him, we have life, and when we let Him fill us with Himself we have abundance of life.

11. He says, "I am the Good Shepherd." Elsewhere He says, or rather is spoken of as the Great Shepherd and the Chief Shepherd (Heb. xiii., 20, 21; I Pet. v., 4). As the Good Shepherd He gives His life for us that He may save us. As the Great Shepherd He works in us the things which are pleasing to God. As the Chief Shepherd He will reward us at His coming for the service we have permitted Him to accomplish in us.

12. The hireling thinks more of his own life than the welfare of the sheep. He is not one with the Good Shepherd, though professedly serving Him. This and the next verse are fully set forth in those chapters in Jeremiah and Ezekiel already referred to. Let each answer for himself as pastor, teacher or Christian worker, Am I one with the Good Shepherd in self-renouncing and self-denying labor, seeking nothing for myself, but only the welfare of those with whom He brings me in contact?

13. "Because he is a hireling." There may be Christian workers in all positions, even as missionaries on the foreign field, whose principal thought is their position and their salary, rather than the salvation of souls and the glory of God.

14. He knows His sheep, and they know Him. The Lord knoweth them that are His, and in the judgment He will make no mistake. He weigheth our actions and regards our thoughts and is ever ready to show Himself strong on behalf of those who trust Him (II Chron. xvi., 9). He even keeps a book for those who think upon Him (Mal. iii., 16).

15. The Father is wholly occupied with His Son and with the welfare of all through Him. The Son is wholly occupied with the Father and with seeking the welfare of all whom the Father has given to Him. They understand each other perfectly. They would have us as one of them, as they are with each other.

16. "Other sheep I have." Until after His resurrection there was no command to preach except to the Jews, but now the command is to go into all the world, to every creature, that all who will may come. The worker must not be discouraged because all who hear do not believe. All that the Father giveth Him shall come to Him. He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied, and He shall not fail nor be discouraged (John vi., 37; Isa. liii., 11; xlii., 4). May the frequent repetition of these and other texts in these lessons be as helpful to the reader as to the writer. I do believe God.—Lesson Helper.

Luther Chapman Dead.

Luther Chapman, the founder of the Order of United American Mechanics, died at Philadelphia the other day at the age of eighty-three years.

Elizabeth's Gift to Essex.

A ring of surpassing great historical interest is the celebrated hoop presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, at the time when he was her favorite; she told him, should he ever come into trouble, no matter what, he should send her the ring. The occurrence when Essex was condemned to death and sent her the ring which she did not receive, is one of the most tragical on the pages of history. The ring was by Essex sent to his cousin, Lady Scrope, but the messenger handed it by mistake to the Countess of Nottingham, whose husband was one of the enemies of Essex, and the ring was never handed to the Queen. Years afterward, when the Countess was dying, she sent for the Queen, confessed her guilt and asked forgiveness. But Elizabeth was so enraged that she violently shook the dying woman, cursed her, etc., and refused her forgiveness. The ring itself is enameled blue and has a small portrait of the Queen.

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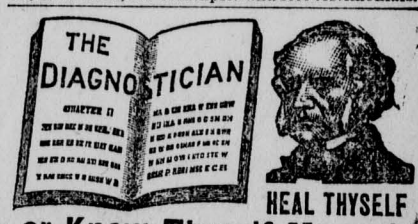

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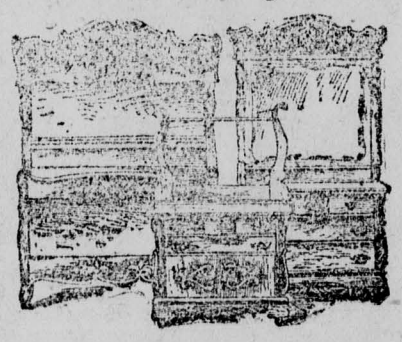

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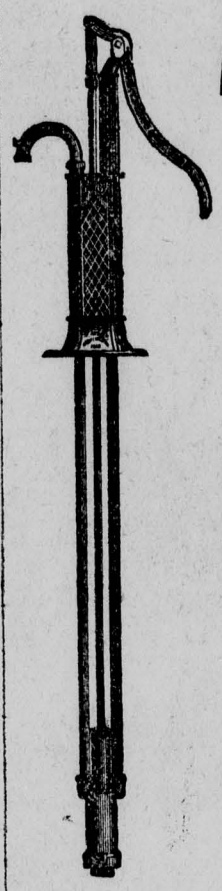

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